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THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,022—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY. MAY. 2, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th May	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	EGYPT	7912		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June	INDIA	7911		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6396		
25th "	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7903		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th May 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,980	L. Mantini	15th June 1910
Dei BALDUINO	4,980	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on applications.

...ough tickets to New York in connection at ...Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. ...728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates ...s. Passengers for Europe have the ...via Genoa and returning via Venice or ...n break their Journey at any port ...

...GEABLE RETURN TICKETS ...n either by the Messageries Maritimes or by the Austrian Lloyd from ...

TO COLOMBO, PENANG, ...PORE AND HONGKONG.

Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
...6,000	G. Beisito	17th May 1910.
...6,000	D. Moresco	17th June 1910.
...6,000	G. Beisito	17th July 1910.

...OLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 ...to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG ...

...ugh bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black ...and American Ports issued. ...ubject to alterations.

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BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince	...due 3rd May	...Philadelphia and New York.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 2nd May	11 a.m.	P.D & G.M.*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 5th May	9 a.m.	O Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 6th May	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th May, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,167 tons, on Monday, 2nd May calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 5th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
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Agents, BOMBAY.
30th April, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	19th May 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June "

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	8th May 1910
HLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd " "
MASSILIA	1091	J. Thomson	5th June " "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd " "
CIRCASSIA	6718	G. P. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	29th " "
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	11th August "
HLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	26th " "
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th " "
CIRCASSIA	6710	G. P. Osborne	12th Oct. "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th " "
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	12th Nov. "
HLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	26th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Futticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
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Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES :
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

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MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

The "Polkey" Series of Acetylene and Kerosine headlights give a perfect beam of light and a maximum of illumination on the road to Mahableshwar or elsewhere.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

THE "SAMPSON"
Acetylene Motor Head Light (Patented)
2,085 Certified Candle Power.
No. 1 SERIES.
For Large Cars, with Projecting Bell Front. With separate Generator.

Nickel Plated, without Generator	£6 10 0
Brass " "	6 0 0
Generator, Brass	4 12 0

Reflector, thick Sterling Silver rolled on to Copper.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Kerosine Motor Head Lights.
527 Candle Power.
No. 1 SERIES. Each.

Nickel Plated on brass, with side fittings	£8 0 0
Brass Polished	7 0 0
Double Fork Brackets, for shutting on	0 15 0

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Nickel Plated on Brass (lens 7½ in dia.)	£7 0 0
Brass Polished	6 0 0

New Pattern "Polkey"
CHIMNEY MOTOR SIDE LIGHT.
Burning Kerosine.
No. 1 SERIES WITH CHIMNEYS. Per pair.

Nickel Plated	£4 16 0
Brass Polished	3 10 0

No. 2 SERIES, CHIMNEYLESS.
Simple, Powerful, Reliable.
Perfectly Wind and Rain Proof.
FOR FAST CARS.

Nickel Plated ... per pair	£4 10 0
Brass Polished ... "	4 0 0

Fixed Oil Container, with Outside Feed Screw.

"POLKEY" TAIL LIGHT.
Burning Kerosine.
One White and one Red Light.
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Nickel Plated	£1 13 6
Brass Polished	1 9 6

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METTWURST (Pork Sausage)	In 1 lb. Tins
FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage)	
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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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HOLES DONE IN ONE. TWO.
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APPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF YOUR GOLF CLUB.

6 Annas rebate allowed on all old balls returned, provided a like number of new ones are purchased.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

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TEAS,
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WINES,
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QUALITY GUARANTEED.

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PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.
ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.
Coloured Card and Book on Application.
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'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
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PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
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"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST APRIL 1910.

NO. 3625.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to nominate a candidate for training at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to his qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 31st July 1910. The following extracts from the rules for appointment to the Provincial Forest Service, prescribed in Government Notification No. 10632, dated 29th October 1907, printed at pages 1815 to 1817 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated 31st October 1907, are published for general information:—

(1) Nominations to direct appointments to the Provincial Forest Service will be offered to men whether already entered at the Imperial Forest College or not, and a nominee will ordinarily receive a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem from the date of his entry into the College, or the date of his nomination, whichever is later. In making nominations of persons not already in the College very great weight will be given to high educational qualifications. It will generally be expected that a nominee should obtain the Honours certificate at the College: should he fail to do so, it will depend largely on the recommendation of the Principal of the College whether he should be allowed to proceed to the third year's course and continue to be accepted as a prospective member of the Provincial Forest Service. Should, however, the Principal recommend any such nominee, who having failed to get Honours, has nevertheless obtained the Higher Standard certificate on the ground that he has displayed such special ability, character and other qualifications as are likely to render him a useful member of the Provincial Forest Service, the nominee will usually be permitted to take the third year's course. After the conclusion of that course nominees certified to have passed it satisfactorily will be appointed to the Provincial Forest Service on probation for a period of three years liable, however, to be further extended at the discretion of Government. The probationer will be placed in executive charge of a Range and will receive, during his probation, a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem and thereafter of Rs. 200 per mensem until he can be appointed to a vacancy in the sanctioned cadre of the Provincial Forest Service.

(2) A direct nominee must not be less than 18 nor more than 22 years of age on the date of admission to the College. On nomination he will be required—

(a) to produce the following certificates:—
  (i) a certificate that he is 'a Native of India' as described in Section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3;
  (ii) a certificate of age;
  (iii) a health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fourth Edition), signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and certifying to the nominee's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in the Forest Department and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox.
  (iv) a certificate that he has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
    (a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc., or Licentiate of Agriculture Examination;
    (b) the Matriculation Examination, where no School Final Examination exists;
    (c) the School Final Examination, provided the nominee can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or, for European nominees, a certificate of having passed the High School Examination with a similar proviso.
(b) a certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness;
(b) to sign an agreement binding himself to work diligently while at the College and to serve Government for not less than five years after passing out of the College;
(c) to find two sureties to execute a bond guaranteeing that under special circumstances they will refund all monies expended by Government on the nominee's behalf, etc.;
(d) if not already entered at the College to undergo three and a half months' practical training in such forests as may be prescribed, giving proof of his fitness for forest work.

(Forms of agreement and bond may be procured from the Conservator or Deputy Conservator under whom the nominee may be placed.)

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary to Government.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 1-12-0 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1909, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1910, on week days between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 7th of April, 1910, upon production of Share Certificates.

REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by Mr. J. F. KARAKA WALLACE Co.'s Old Building, Apollo Street, Fort, upto Tuesday, the 3rd May, 1910, for steel and reinforced concrete work in the New Theatre, now in course of construction at Queen's Road.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

For particulars apply to—

A. L. COLACO,
A.M.I.C.E.I., Etc., Architect.
9, Hornby Road, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 203 of 1910.

NUSSERWANJI BYRAMJI .....Plaintiff
Vs.
COWASJI BYRAMJI and others.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of This Honourable Court, on the premises, at Dhanji Dongaria Street on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1910, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse built and standing upon the Fazedari ground of Sett Hormasji Bomonji, situate, lying and being without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, in Dharji Oongaria Street or Soongakhetar, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Old No. 38, and New C Ward Nos. 691 and 692, and containing by admeasurement ninety-two feet and nine inches in length, and sixteen feet and eight inches in breadth, containing one hundred and seventy-two square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Chandanbai, the widow of the late Jeewaji Nusserwanji Satilwala, and now of Dinbai, wife of Doctor Ruttonji Rustomji Dadina, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Dinshaw Bhikajee Khan, lately of Cawasji Anderji Jhaveri and now of one Bania Jeweller, on or towards the West by the Public Road, named Dhunji Dongaria Street aforesaid, now called Dhunji Street, and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Byramji Manockji and now in the occupation of his heirs and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and ROMER, Attorneys for the Plaintiff aforenamed, at No. 14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of April, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY & NAVY
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A SALE
OF
OVER SEASON GOODS
AND REMNANTS
will take place at the Depot
ON
TUESDAY, the 3rd May, 1910,
and
WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1910,
Between the hours of
9-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.

On the first day the sale will be open to Members only and on the 2nd day to Members and Non-Members.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
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Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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TO-NIGHT
MONDAY, 2ND MAY 1910.
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RETURN BEFORE SAILING FOR AMERICA
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and ZENO
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AND CONSUL THE HUMAN APE
& Co
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NOVELTY
CINEMATOGRAPH
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ON WEDNESDAY.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.
BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture—such as chairs, easy chairs, tables, side-tables, writing and wash-hand tables, sofas, teapoys, cupboards and mirror, si gle and double door almirahs, side-boards, iron safes, Pianos, etc.

1, Fuller's Oil Engine I. H. P. full-load with tank, &c., complete.

Under instructions from the Acting Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Bhagwandas Vishram, Insolvant: safe, copper pots, copying press, boxes, wall clock, pictures, gas brackets, carpet, chandelier, pillows, etc.

Re. Meghjee Khetsey, and others, traded as Bhimjee Shamjee, Insolvents:—Clock, pictures, pillows, big safe on stand, by Godrej, country safe, cup-boards, copying press, boxes, vase, lamps, and 1 cotton bale, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gent's and lady's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
By order of the Receiver in suit No. 70[illegible] (Dewji Waghji vs. Hansraj Waghji and oth[illegible]
1 brougham.

AUCTION SALE of Remaining VA[illegible] FURNITURE, Oilman Stores, Wines [illegible] of the Watson's Annexe Hotel at A[illegible]
In the High Court of Judicature [illegible]
Ordinary Original Civil Juris[illegible]
Suit No. 663 of 1909.
Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji o[illegible] Hyderabad, Deccan .....
vs.
1 Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Abdul Hakkarnalker, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.....Defen[illegible]

Under instructions from and by order of Nowrojee Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the [illegible] day of November, 1909, and 2nd December, 19[illegible] respectively, and pursuant to the direction contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Warl Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act of 1890 and under instructions from the (G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd May 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, empty cylinder, manila ropes, case of medicine, bundles of bagging and bedding, bags of tent poles, cask of coal tar, iron pulley chain, old books, box of pictures, parcel of G. P. goods, brass ring frame, wooden cars, tins of ghee, case of soap, empty casks, bags of cotton, marble stone, heaps of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd May, at 2 P.M. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores), Chinchpogly, a large lot of unserviceable stores, consisting of pipes and tubes of different sizes, locks, ferrules, stop taps, cock taper, stop cock, nuts and bolts, hooks, nands, galvanized fittings, a large lot of cast iron, glass chimneys, gas burners, glass plates, deal wood cases, empty drums and ink bottles, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, at 2 P.M. (B.T.), at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of screws, ambulances, brooms, wooden boards, brass burner, wooden benches, old books, files, empty bottles, C. I. hydrants, rubber hose, corrugated door shutters, gas lamps, padlocks, pipes W. I. and galvanised, packing asbestos, rubber valves, washers and scrap, iron scales, acid jars, a large lot of cast iron, leather and rubber scrap, tables, cupboards, iron trough, copper pipes, W. I. bolled tubes, empty kerosine oil tins, galvanized buckets, brass cauplings, C. I. posts, axes, shovels, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 2 p.m. (B. T)., at Paltan Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market—

A large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of C. I. Scrap, W. I. Scrap, W. I. pipes and tubes, empty casks, tins and drums, leather pieces, W. I. boiler plates, files, steel pieces, pressure gauges, lamps, deal wood planks, coal ashes, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, glass and crockery ware, dinner and dessert sets, plated ware, cutlery, spoons and forks, dining table and chairs, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes, and hanging press, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, blackwood carved easy chairs, teapoys, flower stands, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, one iron framed sweet toned piano by Schiedmayer and Sohane, in very good order, table, hanging and hall lamps, icebox, Brussels carpets, Persian rugs, China matting, old and new Swiss cottage tents, servants' rowries, canvas cots, gerden pots, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the Pledgee and on account and risk of the Pledgers the following valuable jewellery.

1—Velvet cap set with pearls rubies diamonds and emeralds, and emeralds.
1—Gold kanthi set with diamonds rubies and emeralds and pearls.
1— do do do with strings of pearls.
1— do do do do
1—Pendant set with large valuable emeralds and diamonds and a large pearl (seojni).
1—White round large pearl necklace of 2 strings.
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following :—

On account and at the risk of the Makers a consignment of the safes, by Messrs. Midland Safe Co., of Burmingaam, fire and thief resisting.

1	safe	20 × 14 × 14
1	,,	22 × 15 × 15
2	,,	24 × 17 × 17
1	,,	28 × 19 × 19
1	,,	30 × 20 × 20
1	,,	28 × 19 × 19 extra strong
1	,,	30 × 20 × 20
2	,,	28 × 12 × 12 fitted with boiler plate closets.

1 safe by Messrs. J. Grove and Sons, fitted with Chubb's lock 30 × 24 × 22.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases each 300 pieces 45 by 4 1-2 yards brocade sarees.

2 cases each 300 pieces 45 by 4 1-2 yards brocade sarees

Property belonging to one gentleman—

1 gold lady's watch, 1 silver lady's watch, one silver Barna watch.

13 pieces lady's and gentlemen silver watches, 8 day key.

250 bottles Berry's diamond blacking.

SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Dharamsi Street, Bhendy Bazaar, ont of Fort.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, by instructions from Pumanchand Shrichand, the mortgagees and in pursuance of the power and all other powers in that behalf vested in Punamchand Shrichand and Co., by virtue of mortgage bearing date the 9th day of September, 1905, and made between Jeewnabai, widow of Mahomedali Eesaji, Jafferji Mahomedali, Currimbhoy Mahomedali, Esmailji Mahomedali, Mahomedali Fatmabai, the last two minors by their mother and daughter, respectively of the said Mahomedali Abdul Hussein, deceased, by their guardian, the said Jeewnabai and Mahomedali Esoofali, of the first part, and the said Nathubhai of the second part, and the said Punamchand Shrichand and Co. of the third part, for the nature of further charge bearing date the 9th day of September, 1905, and made between the said Jeewnabai, widow of Mahomedali Eesaji, Mahomedali Currimbhoy Mahomedali, Mahomedali Mahomedali, Mahomedali Abdulhussein, and Amtubai of the one part, and the said Punamchand Shrichand and Co. of the other part and subsisting and at the risk of the said mortgagors.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 257 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Dharamsi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2332 to 2334 and New No. 9385, Old Survey No. 1447, and New Survey No. 4577, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. C 6937, and Street Nos. 37, 39-41-43-45-47, and bounded as follows, to:—On or towards the East by the property of Nanabhoy Makoond Gimpi, on or towards the west by the public street, called the Peerbhoy D. Street, on or towards the north by the property of Parsi Edalji, and on or towards the south by the property of Hora Currimbhoy Dosaji, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Yaidya, Solicitors, for the mortgagees at their office No. 1, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1910.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Loading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, April 29.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	81 2-16 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·23—0-1
Rentes 3 per cent...	95 1/2 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	20·60 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.	24 13/16—1-8
Do. 2 months hence	24 7/8—1-16

Closing Tone of Silver.—Full caused by speculative selling from India.

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3-14 1/2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th Mar. 1910.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£ 325,000
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	95 1/2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3-4—1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans	3 3-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	3 7/8 unchgd

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 100,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 230,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 40,000
Sovereign to Bombay	£ 10,000

£ 200,000 has been earmarked for the purpose of Indian Paper Currency Reserve.

MANCHESTER, April 29.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	—— ,,
Do. day's Sales of East Indian	150 ,,
Do. day's Imports	2,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Quiet.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	Steady.
Mid Americans	7·94+2
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 7-8

	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7·69	7·64	7·61
	+10	+8	+9
Mid Uplands	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
	7·55	7·28	6·92
	+8	+7	+7
G. O. C.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
	6·74	6·56	6·54
	+5	+5	+6

40s Banner Mill Twists	11 3-8
George Mayalls Yarn	11 1-4

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 29.

Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	bales. 69,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	37,000
Do. Exports to Japan	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	559,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports	374,000

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Do. Last year	23,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. Exports to Continent	11,000

Futures at New York.....

May 14·76 +26	Advanced on notices promptly stopped and on bullish week end figures.
Do at New York.....	
July 14·61 +17	
Spot Cotton at New York...	15·25+40
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality)	8 3-8 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 5-8—1-4
Silver Commercial Bars	54—1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	14 5-8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.
Futures at New Orleans	May 14·53+12
Do. at New Orleans	July 14·69+15

LONDON, April 29.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS,

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F.	6 18-32.
Buyers or Sellers...	Sellers.
Months	Apl.-May.
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London	5 25-32
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London	5 28-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London	5 31-32
Cotton Stock in London	4,870 bales.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	80
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months	Apl.-May.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports	Dunkirk.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c	Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	37 7/1
Months—March. Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Done.	
Victorian	38
Months—March. Buyers, etc.—Sellers,	
Tone—Quiet.	
New South Wales	37 1/4
Months—March. Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.	
C.I.F.	36
Months—May-June.	
Name of Port—London.	
Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	35 1-2
Months—May-June.	
Name of Ports—London.	
Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone—Easier.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	45
Months—April-May.	
Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	44 1-4
Months—Apl.-May.	
Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore	41
Months—May-June.	
Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship	63 3-4
Months—May-June.	
Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Easier.	
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber... ... 11-4 Nominal.

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9-3

METAL.

Copper Braziers	£ 67 1/2
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-16
Tin Plates J. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets per box weighing 90 lbs	
C. I. F. Bombay	
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	£ 5 5 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	£11 2 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwarp	£5 17 6

SKIN SALE.

Goat skin sale closed to-day, very firm sold 1,025,000.

Goat Skins—

Madras ordinary 1-2d. to 1d. lower.
Bombay good 1d. higher.
Bombay fair 1-2 to 1d. higher.
Bombay ordinary 1d. high.

ARRIVALS.

"T. R. Thompson."

BOMBAY, April 30.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 4 1-32d. for T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. for demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight creditz.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. May
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits 3 m/s ,,	1s. 4 9-32d.
,, ,, Forward	1s. 4 1-4d. June
,, 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 13/32d.
France 3 m/s ,,	171
Marks 3 m/s ,,	138
60 d/s. Hongkong	183 3/4
,, Shanghai	178 1-4
,, Japan	149

The market is quiet.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper rate is unchanged at 94-8 to 94-9 for ready 94-11 for 31st May Settlement.

BULLION.

London telegrams received on Saturday morning, showed 1-8 less for bar silver ready and 1-16 down for forward whereas New York had also declined by four annas.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-2-0. London declined owing to Indian speculators being selling there freely, our market, in the opening, was easier but afterwards bears were in the market futures advanced at the close to Rs. 72-6-0. Market here as well as in London remains in the hands of the speculators and so they done as they liked. There was a moderate demand for ready and about 100 packages changed hands.

Gold market remained dull in absence of up-country and local demand and prices declined by quarter to half an anna sovereigns were in less demand and prices fluctuated by quarter to half an anna.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	27	8	0
97 touch ,,	27	7	0
National Bank	24	9	6
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	3
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	72	2	0
17 Penny ready	72	1	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
First Settlement	72	6	0
Second	72	10	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed :—London prices were up by 3d. Very little business has been done and prices remained same. Steady.

Rapeseed :—London prices advanced by 1. There was a demand from exporters for ready and forward and prices locally were put by couple of annas. Firm.

Wheat :—Home prices declined by 6d. Locally prices were reduced by an anna having no demand. Quiet.

Castorseed :—There was a moderate enquiry and prices declined by four to eight annas. Quiet.

Poppyseed :—There was a good demand for ready and forward and prices advanced by ten annas. Firm.

Mowrasseed, Groundnuts, Cottonseed, Gingellyseed :—Moderate business has been done and prices are well maintained. Quiet but steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 10 14
Linseed, Small	,, 10 12
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6 10
Yellow do.	,, 7 4
Do. Gujarat	,, 7 6
Poppyseed	,, 9 14
Castorseed	,, 37 8 to 38 8
Mowrasseed	,, 6 12
Maize	,, 22
Groundnuts	,, 42 to 45
Mustardseed	,, 85 to 90
Gingellyseed	,, 43 to 51
Khandesh Howri	,,
Gulburga do.	,, 49 to 50
Kalbur do.	,,
Itarsi do.	,,
White Gin, Bold 95/5	,,
Do. do do 85/15	,, 45 to 49
Do. do. do. 75/25	,,
Do. Mixed 50/50	,,
Do. Gin, Small 50/50	,, 43 to 45
Do. do. 85/15	,,
Gin, Black Beaver	,, 45 to 46
Do. do. Gadag	,,
Gin Red Khandwa	,, 47 to 48
Do. Meggi	,,
Do. Yellow Hingenghat	,, 50 to 54
Do. do. Secunderabad	,,
Do. do. Gujarat	,, 44 to 45
Do. Black Kutni	,,
Do. Ahmedabad	,,

WHEAT—

Pissi	,, 35 to 37
Hard Red	,, 32 to 33
Cottonseed	,, 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 29th April :—

Wheat	20,479 cwts
Linseed	23,488 ,,
Rapeseed	36,275 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,985 ,,
Poppyseed	13,686 ,,
Groundnuts	582 ,,
Castorseed	12,147 ,,
Rice	4,603 ,,
Myrabollams	2,642 ,,
Cottonseed	28,300 ,,
Mowrasseed	,,
Gram	2,355 ,,
Joowar	214 ,,
Maize	4 ,,

SHARES.

Maneckji Petit's have kept at 2,795 to 2,800 for May.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,472 1-2
India	67
Indian Specie	52 1-2

MILLS.

David	287 1-2
Kohinoor	680
Maneckji Petit	2,797 1-2
New Great Eastern	182 1/2

PRESSES.

New Mofussil... 785

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bamankua Manganese	3
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	94
Bombay E. S. T. O. Pref.	180
Colaba Land & Mill	1,110
Treacher & Co	552 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	116
Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	455

COTTON.

On Saturday Liverpool was 26 and 17 up points and New York 6 to 10 and New York futures were also 49 up.

Our market at Colaba was steady and there was a moderate demand from mills and exporters and prices remained unchanged. Liverpool opener received on Saturday evening reported rates unchanged hence there were sellers for futures and the market remained dull.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 302 but sellers being more the rates declined to Rs. 298 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
100	Bussan K	...Amraoti	288
300	do	...Broach	326-328
200	Ralli Bros	...Yeotmal	285
200	do	...Bengal	270
200	Monarji Mills	...Wardha	285
100	do	...Khamgaon	270
200	Currimbhoy Mills	...Nagpur	285
200	do	...Kalol	265
300	do	...Khandesh	272-73
100	A W Campbell	...Broach	330
100	Elphinstone	...Comptah	330
200	do	...do	316-319
200	H Goculdas & Co.	...Ellichpur	287

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		266
,,	Good	254
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		285
,,	Good	271
Sind ,, Punjab	Fine	282
,,	Good	268
Khandesh Fine		285
,,	Good	275
Amraoti Fine		293
,,	Good	285
Akola Khangaum Fine		294
,,	Good	286
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		303
,,	Good	295
Yeotmal Fine		305
,,	Good	310
Naggore Fine		311
,,	Good	303
Wardha Hinganghat Fine		314
,,	Good	305
Methia Fine		294
,,	Good	274
Broach Gin Fine		330
,,	Good	324
Sawginned Fine		328 Apl-May
Coompta Ginned		319 ,,
Westerns ,,		393 ,,

This following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 29th April :—

Khandeish	321 Bales.
Central India	684 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	145 ,,
Berar	1,053 ,,
Central Provinces	249 ,,
Comrawuttee	2,433 ,,
Dholera	1,165 ,,
Broach	4,219 ,,
Ocompta and Dharwar	1,484 ,,
Westerns	..... ,,
Bengals (N W. P.)	209 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	384 ,,
Sind	..... ,,
Persian	..... ,,
Other sorts	..... ,,
Total	7,844 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.—May.	7·76+1
May—June	7·64 unchgd
June—July	7·66—1
July—Aug.	7·55 unchgd
Aug.—Sept.	7·28 unchgd
Sept.—Oct.	6·91—1
Oct.—Nov.	6·73—1
Nov.—Dec.	6·65—1
Dec.—Jan.	6·63—1

The market is steady.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	April. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	14 6	15 0
Dunkirk	14 6	15 0
Havre	14 6	15 6
Hull	14 6	.....
Liverpool	14 6	15 0
Marseilles	14 6	15 0
Genoa	14 6	15 0
London	14 6	.....
Hamburg	14 0	14 6
Trieste	16 6	17 6
Venice	16 6	17 6
Open Ports	June & July	14 3

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4		lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84 Rs. 55 0
Yellow Metal Sheets		21 28 35 42 49 56 Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots.		Rs. 40 6
Spelter	S M	Rs. 13 8
	M M	
	J	
	G	
Georgahutte		Rs. 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S	Rs. 48 10
Copper Sheetings	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	Rs. 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	Rs. 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, April 29.

GOLD.

Coin.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box	76,800	.....	.....
2 Boxes	1,53,600	.....	.....
1 Box	76,800	.....	.....
6 Packages	.....	12,90	61,801

SILVER.

Coin.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
	Rs.		
287 Bars	5,25,000	.....	.....
171 do	3,02,626	.....	.....
1327 do	24,00,000	.....	.....
437 do	3,25,000	.....	.....
83 do	1,50,000	.....	.....
251 do	4,50,000	.....	.....
42 do	75,000	.....	.....
1 Box	231	.....	.....
5 Bars	10,250	.....	.....
1 Bundle	.....	200	.....

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Bank of Bombay	Salsette	London
Indian Specie Bank	do	do
Do	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
Chartered Bank of India and China	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank	do	do
International Banking Co.	do	do
Eastern Bank Ltd	do	do
Mercantile Bank of India	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do	do
Sundry Importers	do	Aden
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris	Mantua	London
B Tehelram	Lhasa	Karachi
M. Mackenzie & Co	do	C Mandvi

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 28th April 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	32	35,979
B. B. & C. I. Railway	19	21,538

LONDON, April 30.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	81 1-2—1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·23 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent.	98 3/4+1-4
Berlin Cheques on London	20·50 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot	24 15/16+1/8
Do. 2 months hence	25+1-8

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	1-2-14 1/2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£125,000.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	95 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight	3 11-16—1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1/2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1/4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	3 3-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	3 7/8 unchgd

MANCHESTER, April 30.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000 Bales.
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	—— ,,
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	—— ,,
Do. Day's Imports	2,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Limited demand	steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	Easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	Steady.
Mid-Americans	7·85+1
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 7/8 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O
Mid Uplands	7·61	7·57	7·52	7·26	6·88
G. O. C.	—3	—4	—3	—2	—4
Liverpool	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.		
	6·70	6·62	6·61		
	—4	—3	—3		

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

New York, April 30.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Do. Last year	15,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. Exports to Continent	5,000

Futures at New York .....

May 14·20+4	Declined early on unfavourable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do at New York	
July 14·65+4	
Spot Cotton at New York	15·25 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/8 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 5-8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	54 1/4+1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	14 5/8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans	May 14·33 unchgd
Do. at New Orleans	July 14·67—2

LONDON, April 30.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT:

	Bales.
Total Sales	54,000
Do. Speculation	2,000
Do. Export	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers	64,000
Do. Actual Export	4,000
Do. Import of the Week	34,000
Do. Stock	666,000
East Indian Total Sales	300
Do. Indian Speculation	100
Do. Indian Export	100
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers	4,600
Do. Indian Actual Export	700
Do. Indian Import of the Week	10,000
Do. Indian Stock	28,000
American Afloat	60,000
Indian Afloat	30,000
Cotton Stock in London	.....
Do. Total Visible Supply	2,830,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	271,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	2,560,000

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	59 3/4
,, ,,	months, April.-May.
,, ,,	Ports, London
,, ,,	Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian	36 1-2
Months—March. Buyers, etc—Nominal.	
Tone—Dull.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	36
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	35 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone—Easier.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship.	45
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Done.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	44
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship	41 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.	
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	64
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Steady.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 11-5 value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags. ... 17-9 3-4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—57 cwt old rubber, C. Macdonald and Co; 200 cwt yellow rech, Shaw Wallace and Co; 9,850 cwt myrabolams, A Khimji; 18 bales wool, S Gumberchand; 330 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Stanley Hall s—1,437 cwt myrabolams, A Khimji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—50 casks skins, C J Mathew and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Stella s—6,428 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—259 cwt chutney, F Nowroji; 45 cwt bees wax, J M Rehmtoola; 42 bales cotton cuttings, M Somji, 14 bales carpets, S Megji.

Lawmoor r—4,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Spanish Prince s—3,702 cwt myrabolams, A Khimji 2,000 cwt myrabolams, W Beohar.

Caledouia s—55 cwt aloes, K N Misnee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—6,000 cwt teelseed and 220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Westmoor s—105,880 cwt cottonseed and 4,000 cwt groundnuts, Rall Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—13 b

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr W B Huddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marcack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Street

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 30.

Achiedister .....2820 Gatt.....W & A Graham & Co
Africa.....1892 Chappel.....M M & Co
Afghanistan .....2843 Blault .....M M & Co
Corinth .....2369 Chadwick.....
Clan Macnab.....2952 Ridgeway.....F Finlay & Co
Exmoor .....2236 Dunbar ..L'pool...W&A G & Co
Felicians .....2184 Falek.....
Goalpara .....1358 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Hurst .....2997 Moody...W & A Graham & Co
Harpley .....2565 Folster.....W&A Graham & Co
Hoseines .....993 Hughes.....B & P S N & Co
Harport.....2503 Lamb .....T Morrison & Co
Irish Monarch ...2792 Bettins.....T Morrison & Co
Itria .....3420 Fenwick .....M M & Co
Lhasa.....941 McDiarmid .....M M & Co
Linga.....951 Cuthbah .....M M & Co
Regna.....772 Maude.....M M & Co
Najuni.....2522 Hallet ....E & A M Jeewanji
Rinaldo.....2791 Pickering...James Finlay & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Bora.....B & H S N & Co
Saifi .....502 Willoughley...N & H S N & Co
Selstaud .....617 Larsin.....F F Campbell & Co
Stoila.....1774 Vodnica..... A L S N & Co
Tosa Maru.....3610 Nomura .....N Y Kaisha
Vadala .....2164 Ramage .....M M & Co
Wardha.....2551 Archdeacon .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Lady Lewis...	2145	Provo.....	Genoa...	26-5 ...	J Mackintosh & Co
B Cloutshaw.....	3083	Smith....	Hull...	7-5...W & A Graham & Co	
C&R Othello.....	3327	Webster.,	Hull.	6-5.J Finlay & Co	
D&E Chupra.....	3954	Henderson.....	Antwerp...	9-5... M M & Co	
F Lord Antrim.....	2773	Aiken.....	N F.....	N F .... J Finlay & Co	
G Henry B James...	1974	Mogg.....	Hamburg...	4 5... Killick Nixon & Co	
M Harlyn	2223	Bird.....	Hull...	5 5...W & A Graham & Co	
N Spanish Prince.	4218	Jones	Philadelphia...	3-5... W & A Graham & Co	
O Naderi ...	1169	Gore...	Zanzibar...	30 4...B & P S N Co	
P Adamsturm	3158	Selbji.....	Hamburg...	5-5... W & A Graham & Co	
Q Lawmoor	2560	Pippest.....	London.....	7 5... The Bombay & Co Ld	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Westmoor ...	2341	Waddle...	Garston..	7-5... W & A Graham & Co
2 Castalia.....	4081	Hamilton...	Liverpool	3-5... W & A Graham and Co
4 City of Agra.....	3096	Buck.....	Liverpool...	14 5... Killick Nixon and Co
5 Edernian	2284	Roberts...	Genoa.	10-5..James Mackintosh and Co
8 Coniston Water...	2832	Jones.....	Dunkirk...	4 5... T Morrison & Co
9 Politician.....	4737	Watson.....	Hull...	14 5... K Nixon & Co
10&11 Quilca.....	1231	Anderson	N F...N F...	M M & Co
13 Caledonia.....	3529	Hayward...	London...	7-5... P & O S N & Co
16 Haigh Hall.....	3069	Davison...	Antwerp ..	4-5... W & A Graham & Co

Offside P

Humayun..... ..2155 Beard.....B & P S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
30	Rinaldo	Pickering ...	Middlesbrough, Mar 24
	Itria	Fenwick	Mauritius, Apr 13
	Wardha	Archdeacon	Calcutta, Mar 13
	Feliciana.....	Falck	Calcutta, Apr 19
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Apr 28

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Commodore s.....	Bass.....	Hull
	Arlington Court s	Jones	Hull
	Africa s	Sebarich	Trieste
	Falsette s	Lewellin	Aden
	Stanley Hall s	Anderson ...	Liverpool
	Marsfield s.....	Davies	Pondicherry
	Singa s.....	Nelson.....	Rangoon
	Dandolo s.....	Giacopello ...	Calcutta
	Clan Leslie s	Goodwin	Hamburg

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Rinaldo for Hull.
" Itria for Calcutta.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	From
24	Kincraig	London

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Company's steamer Dco Baldaino from Genoa left Aden on the 29th inst and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th proximo afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 29th instant and is due here on the 6th May at 5 a m.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Espianade	2	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	14
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Shuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	12	10	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	4	3	10
G Mahim and Worli	9	7	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	15
Total.....	38	32	127
This day last year	78	72	162

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
April 30th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	72	96	15
B	109	88	5
B	179	173	14
C	80	50	11
D	94	35	4
E	102	15	1
E	110	82	11
F	65	7	3
G	58	2	0
Total ...	869	548	74
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,417

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. "Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
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STYLE, CUT AND FINISH,
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With the Season's
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DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,
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AT MODERATE PRICES,
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FLATS
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TELL US WHAT YOU REQUIRE
AND
WHAT RENT YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY.

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No unnecessary and vexatious delays.

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
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AQUILA TONIC.
(Bases : Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain ; vitalizes the systems ; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."
MASTER BUILDER
of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.
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ELECTRIC
MOTORS,
Manufactured by
MESSRS. THOMAS PARKER.
½ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 100
½ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 150
and others.
STOCKED BY
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 2nd May, 1910.

RUBBER TYRES.

IT is not more than a quarter of a century since rubber tyres came into use on wheeled vehicles, and certainly not half that time has elapsed since pneumatic tyres became indispensable. Motor-cars, however robust their engine, cannot run without them. Being an expensive item in the equipment of a car, it is singular how little expert knowledge is applied to lengthening their lives. A writer in the *Times* is moved to offer many hints on the subject, and as the price of rubber shows little inclination to fall, but quite the contrary, and tyres may easily become much more costly in consequence, it will not be out of place to summarise the advice given to those who use motor-cars to make their way in the world. The day may not be so very distant when a rubber disc will take the place of the present wheel with the pneumatic tyre fitted to its iron rim, but until then it is just as well that drivers should study the best method of economising their tyres. The first point to be sure about is the extent to which they may be blown up, to escape deflation with the friction, heat and consequent wearing of rubber, canvas, and possibly even of the inner tube that supervenes. All these disorders may result from running with slack tyres. The weather is a factor in determining the degree of inflation ventured on, for it is not well to run the risk of a noisy burst, with its dire consequences by imposing too great a strain on tyres on a warm summer's day. Like much in this uncertain world, experience is a useful guide here to the intelligent driver. One necessary precaution any man can take : he can stop and start his car slowly. To apply the foot-brake with full force every time, cuts cruelly into the life of tyres. Quite as destructive to them is too rapid an acceleration of the rate of the car.

"If it is desired to make the tyres run a long way and give little trouble, the brakes should be put on as little as possible," warns this expert, "the compression of the engine being used to check speed whenever possible, and starting should be made as gradual a process as that of a 600-ton express train." When corners and curves are to be negotiated, moderation should be the rule, the car's own momentum being relied on to a great extent. Going fast round a corner may have no fatal result to the car, but if the tyres be of a non-skid type the non-skid attachments may be torn out by the wrench they get. New unrolled road metal when met with must be taken at a slow speed. Care in all these predicaments means miles added to the lives of tyres and a considerable saving to their owner. If the possessor of a car is a happy speculator in rubber as well, he may perhaps defy fate and recklessly wear out his pneumatics, knowing that extravagance is good for trade and that if the rubber boom lasts the cost of a new set of tyres will be but a feather-weight compared to the profit on his rubber shares.

But the ordinary car-owner will feel that the present high price of the raw material must influence his outlay on tyres in spite of the fact urged by this writer that no more than 10 or 15 per cent. of pure rubber enters into the amalgam that makes even the best tyres : still that proportion of rubber has to be paid for at an enhanced rate. The cost of a set of tyres for a touring car is now about £40, a not inconsiderable sum, but if treated carefully they should not require re-treading before they have run 4,800 miles, thus making the expense of tyres twopence per mile. Science is at work inventing something more satisfactory than compressed air for inflating tyres. A substance known as Pfleumatic is on trial, but it is by no means certain that it will be a success. Elastes, a somewhat similar invention, was a failure. A strengthening of the inner tubes and of the covers is more likely to make tyres wear well than any new means of inflation. The canvas now used in the tubing has already done much in this direction and given more security against bursts. It is not possible to make the tyre completely wear-proof until we have paved our roads with rubber. At the present rate of planting rubber-trees the day must surely come, first of the rubber-disc wheels and next of a noiseless resilient surface on the highways of the Empire. Then farewell to stone-paved, or macadamised or even smooth tarred roads ; tyres will last for ever and what money is saved in not having to renew them can be spent in laying down rubber on the ideal roads of the future. If the advertisements of the scores of rubber companies that daily fill the columns of the Press be even approximately correct, the hundreds of thousands of trees planted must bear the precious latex in due course and the next decade should supply the civilised world with rubber enough to construct roads that would more than realise the wildest dreams of motorists. The non-motorist—if by that time so humdrum an individual still exists—will have no dust to complain about except what he raises himself, and the millennium should be near.

PROFESSOR LOWELL AND MARS.

PROFESSOR Percival Lowell did not confine his lecture to Mars alone at the Royal Geographical Society's meeting, on April 8, when the Hall of the Society was so crowded with a distinguished audience that many of the higher lights of the scientific and fashionable world gladly occupied seats on the steps of the balconies or managed to find standing room in the spaces afforded by the exit passages. The learned Professor eked out the necessarily scanty information obtained in his close observation of Mars at an interview with that planet last September by particulars of some interest discovered about Jupiter and Saturn by means of the new planetary photography now at the command of astronomers. The last pictures taken of Mars at Flagstaff showed some new canals, not new in the limited sense of not having been detected previously by terrestrials, but actually recent developments on the planet itself. The advanced process by which such accurate and enlightening results are attained is of incalculable value. Every colour is eliminated from the light, except the one wanted which is let through a screen of the same colour and then a plate sensitized in accordance with it takes the picture. The great orux in all photographs or views of the heavenly bodies is definition and any process that, like this, gives details of the planet is desirable. The most extreme care is necessary to secure perfect rest in the instrument and in the air at the photographic moment. The Professor insists that for a photographer to get a good picture of any star, he must first have seen it, for he then can recognise the best instant to turn on the camera. This is certainly an excellent and faithful transmitter, but the human eye is better, it sees in the 1-20th of a second. Eyes trained to accurate atronomic observation, to a study of the planets which seem to require even more intensity of vision than do satellites or airy nebulæ, can pry with better results into stellar mysteries than the ordinary star-gazer. The perfect eye sees ten times as delicately as the film, though the film has one advantage : it can put down in black and white on the instant the impressions it receives, while the record of the eye is at the mercy of the memory. In reading off the photographs an inexperienced person must remember that the grain of the plate may produce effects that an enthusiast might mistake for planetary realities.

In spite of all the difficulties that beset astronomical observers, the Professor was able to display a photograph showing the first frost of the year in the antarctic region of Mars, a development that was seen by the human eye on November 16, 1909, and then photographed. This may be taken to prove that interplanetary communication has begun and further research will be measured henceforth as in the past by "the ultimate power of the eye—and of the brain behind it," added the lecturer with dry humour. Sceptics who doubt the vegetation lines theory, attributing it to the imagination of the owner of the eye, get scant mercy from Professor Lowell. The lines, commonly called canals, do not really mean that dykes were dug in the soil of Mars, like the Panama and Suez Canals, but indicate strips of country artificially fertilised. The lecturer is certain that organic intelligent beings, not necessarily human after the manner of the men of Earth, have devised some means of utilising the water melted from the ice cap of Mars. Some agency must be at work to direct the fertilising water thus set free, for the planet, being in "fluid equilibrium," the water, according to the Professor, cannot flow of itself, but must be artificially helped. The Polar cap recovers its water supply aerially and we suppose automatically. When touching on the likelihood of inhabitants dwelling on Mars, this great authority proceeded with an admirable degree of caution, but it was easy to see that he believes that the Martians are capable of carrying out great works which are visible to anyone who is lucky enough to possess a telescope of sufficient power to enable him to see these interesting visions. It is a truly marvellous feat to succeed in constructing so satisfactory a mosaic of astronomic facts from a series of photographs enlarged from pin-point size to medallions, all of them fortifying the observations made by Professor Lowell through his telescope at Flagstaff.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS MEDAL OF THE R. A. S.

THE Public Schools Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society has already become a well-known institution in a short time. In eight years it must have interested nearly a thousand scholars of the public schools in England in Indian history to compete for it by writing essays. Several of the medallists have since come out to this country as Civil servants, and they must be thanking the institutors of this medal, chief among whom is that veteran Orientalist, Sir Arthur Wollerston, who was so long at the India Office, for initiating them into the history of the people they have undertaken to govern, and thereby instilling into them a love for the natives of this country. Study for subjects like the life and wonderful career of Ranjit Singh, is sure to inspire our young men with a desire to know the Indian peoples better at close quarters when they come out here in the Civil Service. This year the subject for the medal was not so generally interesting as in the past years, and the prize, just awarded to Mr. E. Shanks, will not evoke much enthusiasm. The invasion of India by Alexander the Great is no doubt a very important event in the past of this country ; it even marks an epoch in Indian history when Greek influences began to come into play in this land. But it is too remote for any practical interest, and moreover the materials for treating it well are somewhat slight. We are not therefore surprised to hear that there was a considerable falling off in the number of competitors, and that some public schools which in former years had trained their scholars for the essays, did not do so for this. Clive and Wellesley and Ranjit Singh, the subjects for past years, had been excellently selected, but the same we do not think can be said of the theme for the current year. The Royal Asiatic Society have seen their error, and have selected for next year Lord Dalhousie's rule. This will undoubtedly appear to many, and we hope the competitors will surpass in number those of the former years, and that those public schools which hung back this year will again join in the competition. The materials for a thorough monograph on the great Governor-General, who may be said to have changed the fall of India during the eight years of his eventful rule, are not wanting, and especially since the publication, a few years ago, of Sir William Lee-Warner's authentic and standard biography the writing of such a monograph should not prove very laborious. Merchant Taylor's school, which has carried off the medal this year, also proved successful in the competition of previous years. We hope that a collection of these essays may be published, as it must prove very interesting, especially for young readers.

MERCHANT SHIPS IN WAR.

SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS's recent observations in favour of the abandonment by England of the right of capture of private property at sea—that is vessels other than those carrying contraband of war—have attracted much attention in Germany, which country is, as she shows, more interested in the subject than any other. According to a Berlin correspondent, in many quarters, and even in some where the agitation for a big fleet has been actively propagated, the idea is treated as a possible basis for an agreement on the limitation of naval armaments. On the other hand, one school of naval politicians in Germany believes that in the immediate future the right of capture would tell more in Germany's favour than against her in a war with England, and that at no very remote date it might prove of inestimable benefit to her. A communication published by several papers, and apparently emanating from the Navy League, says : "As England has not hitherto officially supported the abolition of the right of capture of private property, it would seem more expedient to address instigations for a final settlement of the question, not to the German, but to the English Government. For the rest, there will probably be some difference of opinion as to whether the question of the inviolability of mercantile vessels from capture should be of decisive importance for a country's naval armaments."

THREE more armed steam tugs left Bombay on Saturday for service in the prevention of gun-running in the Persian Gulf.

IN reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Harichand's letter to the Chief Justice, the Registrar, Punjab Chief Court, writes that he has issued orders for the expediting of decrees in the Civil Courts in the province.

LALA KARAM CHAND, editor and proprietor of the "Frontier Advocate," an Urdu newspaper published at Dera Ismail Khan, has been ordered to furnish within ten days two securities of Rs. 3,000 each for his press and newspaper under the Press Act.

THE birthday of his Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar was celebrated on Friday when a Durbar was held at which all the officers and leading merchants were entertained. Sweets were distributed to children in the schools and villages ; while hundreds of poor were fed and grain distributed amongst them. Several widows were pensioned. The Diwan Saheb, Mr. P. D. Patric, will entertain all the members of the Bhowsingjee Club at a garden party in honour of the occasion and the town will be illuminated.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Thomas William Kirkwood, 17th Bengal Cav., son of Col. James Kirkwood, late of the Indian Army, Corrigard, co. Roscommon, and Grace Harriet Sara, daughter of Mr. Andrew Jameson, Sutton House, co. Dublin.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Persian Affairs..

GERMAN SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PARIS, APRIL 16.

Five thousand insurgents are reported to be outside Pristina, and they are said to have a large sum of money at their disposal. Nine battalions are marching against the insurgents, but an engagement will be avoided pending the arrival of further reinforcements. The authorities, the Ulema, and the notables of Pristina are advising the insurgents to lay down their arms. At the Porte it is stated that a large number of the rebels are in a repentant mood, and are hoping that the efforts of the authorities will bring about a cessation of hostilities. The Porte denies the assertion that the Albanians of Skodra have joined the insurgents. According to Belgrade reports about 15,000 Albanians occupy all the roads to Pristina and Prisrend, and intended to destroy the Uskueb-Mitrovitza Railway in order to stop the advance of the Turkish reinforcements. According to rumour 200 soldiers who surrendered have been shamefully multilated by rebels. A Pristina report states that Djavid Pasha has made a victorious attack upon the insurgents, who took to flight. Constantinople news fully contradicts this report, stating that the Albanians in Pristina have captured nine guns, and are pressing southward, threatening the advance of the troops. Four cruisers and eight torpedo boats have been sent to Salonika from Constantinople. Telegraphic messages from Constantinople say that the Government has decided to despatch an entire army corps to Albania. The Turkish troops are concentrated north-west of Pristina, in the neighbourhood of the tomb of Sultan Murad. The outbreak of the insurrection in Albania is ascribed in journalistic circles in St. Petersburg to Austrian influence, and the ground alleged for this surprising assertion is definite data received here from Turkey. These allegations are neither proven nor probable. Moreover, to the standing causes of Albanian dissatisfaction, which are well known, there have been recently superadded a new and odious Customs tariff, against which the Albanians revolted, refusing to pay and killing the commander of a regiment. The Ottoman Government is convinced that both in its causes and consequences the Albanian rising is devoid of international elements. It is reported that the Albanian rebels have occupied Pristina and destroyed the telegraph wires. In view of the fact that the Albanians were in superior numbers the authorities proposed negotiations in order to gain time. This the rebels refused, and attacked the troops. The authorities are convinced that the rebellion is promoted by foreign agents, as the insurgents are provided with arms and ammunition in such quantities as it is impossible to get in any Turkish town.

The revolt of the Albanians has induced the authorities in Belgrade to take strong measures, because the situation has grown critical. The rebels were reinforced by the Ostrocoob tribe in the Sandjak of Prizrend. Troops have been sent from all the Macedonian garrisons against the Albanians. Shevket Pasha will have under his command seventy battalions, but rumour says that he has been wounded. The inhabitants of the plains of Kessovo state that shots were heard from the river. The Albanians, after fierce fighting, withdraw to the mountains, and the troops pursue them. Two officers and forty soldiers were killed, but the Albanian losses are unknown. On Wednesday the first convoy of wounded arrived at Uskub. The notorious bandit mentioned in telegrams last year, Issa Boletinatz, is besieging Mitrovitza with 4,000 rebels. Among the rebels are many Servians, who are obliged to side with the Albanian. It is rumoured that fighting took place on the frontier between Albanians and Montenegrins the day before yesterday. A state of siege has been proclaimed at Ipek, and the court-martial has condemned to death the bandit Balo, who killed a Mutessarif a week ago. The Sultan wired approving the sentence, but Balo has escaped to the mountains. The Albanian deputies, Hassin Bey and Shiban Pasha, have left Constantinople in order to act as intermediaries between the authorities and the rebels. Up to the present twenty battalions are operating against the Albanians in the Kossovo Vilayet.

GERMAN SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

Sunday's Socialist demonstrations were more than impressive. They were almost terrifying. To those who believe that an attempt to organise society on Marxian principles would be one of the greatest calamities that humanity had ever suffered there could be no more awe inspiring spectacle than the dark masses of people that inundated the streets of Berlin and swept like an irresistible flood towards the three open spaces appointed for their meetings. How many they were no one can estimate with anything like exactitude. They were certainly not fewer than 150,000, and they may easily have exceeded a quarter of a million. It was not, however, their numbers which made them formidable, but their discipline, their order and above all their silence. This time their march was like that of a funeral cortege. There were no bands, no banners, no singing, no cheers. Not a voice was raised above the tones of quiet conversation. The party junta had ordained that it should be so, and it was so. The multitudes were mustered in small bodies of from fifty to 100 in the immediate vicinity of their dwellings, and under the direction of marshals, who were distinguished by wearing of a red ribbon round the arm, and tramped off to the trysting-places. The most important of these was Treptow Park, where something like 150,000 demonstrators assembled. For nealy two hours all the roads leading to that pleasure-ground disgorged an unbroken stream of people. Four gendarmes moved about disconsolately on the outskirts of the crowd. They were the only visible sign of external authority. Ten platforms had been extemporised, and as the informal processions poured into the park they broke up into sections, each of which was unerringly piloted by its marshals of its prescribed centre. Hundreds of Socialist officials, with red armlets, instantly resolved any doubt, and kept alert control over the general movements of the masses. The paths and stretches of lawn which, for one reason or another, it was desired to hold inviolate, were roped off with a single clothes-cord. A chalk line would have been just as effective as a means of prevention, but nobody dreamt of transgressing beyond the set limits. Shortly after half-past two a bugle sounded, and a resolution in favour of universal suffrage for the Prussian Parliament was put simultaneously from each of the ten platforms. Then a forest of hands shot up into the air, and with a mighty triple "Hoch!" the demonstration was at an end. Slowly and peacefully as they had come, the sections ranged themselves behind their marshals, and, as if a vast river had turned in its course and flowed back to its source, the multitude poured into the Highways and, losing here a little in the side streets, gradually dissolved and disappeared from view. Except that the numbers were smaller, the proceedings at Friedrichshain and Humboldtshain, two public parks nearer the centre of the city, where an exact reproduction of those at Treptow. Everywhere the Socialists were left to themselves by the police, and, as has so often been prophesied would be the case under such circumstances, there was not a semblance of a shadow of disorder of any kind.

GERMANY AND THE PERSIAN LOAN.

To those familiar with the ways of the German Press, it might almost appear as if there were some connection between the stress which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg on Thursday at the banquet of the annual conference of Chambers of Commerce once more laid on the importance of economic considerations in the foreign policy of the Empire, and the peculiar interest certain newspapers are displaying with regard to events in Persia. Now it is the Conservative Reichsbote which tackles the subject. It leads off with the pronouncement: "The present relationship under which Russia and England regard that region as their exclusive domain will, sooner or later, have to be looked upon as an obsolete standpoint." After a highly-coloured survey of the recent developments in the land of the Shahs, the article refers to the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 and continues: "This is an agreement which is binding only on England and Russia. For other States it has only so much significance as they are disposed to attach to it. Persia has in no detail abandoned her sovereign rights. From this it follows that Persia is not prevented from granting from a certain date concessions of any kind she pleases and loans to other Powers. The compact for the farming of the Customs can be dissolved. Guaranties can be found in the taxes, and, if necessary, in monopolies and concessions (mining), and so on. Germany is only promoting the interests of all countries if she should emphasise the demand that the markets of Persia lie open to all nations. With that even England and Russia will in the end be able to declare themselves in agreement."

Reuter's Agency has reason to believe that the stipulations whereto the Persian Ministers took exception were those which were political rather than financial. The conditions were six in number. The first required that the programme of expenditure should be submitted for approval to the British and Russian Legations, and that the expenditure should be controlled by a Commission, to be presided over by the Finance Minister, and to consist of four Persians and two Europeans in Persian employ, M. M. Bizot and Mornard. Condition 2 required the employment of seven Frenchmen as financial experts, in accordance with the scheme prepared by M. Bizot. By condition 3 England and Russia were in their respective spheres to have the first right of refusal in the matter of concessions for railways. Condition 4 declared that Russia was to have the monopoly of navigation on Lake Urumiah (Urmia.) Under Condition 5 the organization of the gendarmery for the protection of trade routes was to be committed to foreign officers, who must be in the employ of Persia. Condition 6 set forth that the redemption of the loan was to be a first charge on any future joint loan, and that the Customs were to be pledged to the service of the advance, the rate of interest being 7 per cent.

EX-SHAH AND CROWN JEWELS.

Following on the announcement that the Shah's Government have rejected the Anglo-Russian conditions for the proposed loan, the Foreign Office has issued a further volume of correspondence relating to affairs in Persia down to the end of November last. The volume is concerned mainly with the events which immediately preceded and followed the deposition of the late Shah, in which the representatives of Great Britain and Russia had to play a somewhat thankless part. The despatches bear ample testimony to the patience displayed by the two Powers in the handling of a difficult and delicate situation, and to the loyalty with which they worked together to rescue Persia from civil war. After the deposition of Mohammed Ali and the establishment of the new Government, much trouble arose in connection with the arrangements for the ex-Monarch's future. It appears that when he took refuge from the Nationalist forces in the Russian Legation he carried with him the Crown jewels, and in a despatch to Sir E. Grey, dated July 22 last, the British Minister hinted that the intention was to make sure of a substantial pension from the Persian Government before surrendering them. This surmise proved to be correct, and after much futile negotiation, Sir G. Barclay again telegraphed that he and his Russian colleague had small hope of inducing the ex-Shah and the Government to come to terms unless [illegible] brought strong pressure to bear. Finally, however, an agreement was arrived at forwarding a copy of the protocol on [illegible] Sir G. Barclay stated that "it was in the highest degree desirable that [illegible] med Ali's stay in Persia should cut short, and we therefore [illegible] to bring pressure to bear on [illegible] ties to come to an arrangement. The jewels were among his Majesty's effects [illegible] Russian Legation, and, unless they were taken from him by force, it was necessary to bring the Persian Government to make [illegible] concession in regard to the civil list. The [illegible] originally offered (25,000 tomans a year) was small, and it would have left his Majesty largely dependent on Russia, which [illegible] promised him a welcome. In response to our pressing advice, the committee consented to increase it to 75,000 tomans on the conditions set forth in the protocol. On his side the ex-Shah has now, yielding to our pressure, surrendered for inspection certain boxes which contain a portion at least of the missing jewels. I have not yet heard the result of this inspection, but it is to be feared that a good many of the jewels claimed by the Government as Crown property will be found to have been pawned or sold. In this case the representatives of the two Powers are bound to do their best to secure from his Majesty the pawntickets and full particulars. I trust that the Persian Government in its desire to see the last of his Majesty, will not be too exacting on this point." Subsequently certain additional questions were raised, and a fresh protocol was drawn up, by which the Persian Government took over the ex-Shah's debt and raised his pension to 100,000 tomans a year. On September 9 Mohammed Ali left Teheran under escort, and embarked at Enzali for Russia on September 30.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place on July 6, between Mr. W. A. S. de Gale. 5th Cav., Indian Army, and Frances Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. A. M. Muir and Mrs. Muir, of 11, Grimston Avenue, Folkestone.

RETURNING from Davos Platz, after a search for health, Mr. Theodore Bello, for more than twenty years on the staff of the "Morning Post," and a well-known member of the Press Gallery in the House of Commons, has died at his home in Battersea.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR KACHANIK.

Heavy Losses of Turkish Troops.

THE PASS CLEARED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Constantinople advices report that the Albanians are attempting to escape from the encircling movement around the Kachanik Pass, and the troops are intercepting them. It is hoped that the Pass will be cleared to-day.

Vienna reports state that the Albanians have seized Ipek and Djakovo and are offering a fierce resistance at Kachanik. The troops under Turgut Fasha sustained six hundred casualties in seizing a height.

LONDON, MAY 1.

It is officially announced in Constantinople that the Kachanik Pass has been cleared, and that the railway is undamaged. Traffic was resumed after the rocks and stones, which covered the track, had been removed. The losses in the fighting are not reported. Though the success of the troops is expected to have great moral effect, it has been decided to despatch considerable reinforcements in order completely to overawe the Albanians.

A scene took place in the Chamber, yesterday, when the Albanian deputies demanded the immediate discussion of a motion to send a Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry with a view to the pacification of Albania.

The sitting was suspended.

VETO BILL ISSUED.

Money Bills to be passed by one House.

SPEAKER'S RULING TO BE UNQUESTIONED.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Veto Bill has been issued. It is entitled the "Parliament Bill."

The preamble recites "Whereas it is intended to substitute for the House of Lords a Second Chamber, constituted on a popular instead of an hereditary basis, but such substitution cannot be immediately brought into operation, it is expedient to restrict the existing powers of the House of Lords."

The measure provides that a Money Bill which is not passed by the House of Lords within a month may by presented to His Majesty with a certificate from the Speaker that it is purely a Money Bill and may become law on the Royal Assent. The Speaker's certificate cannot be questioned by any Court of Law.

Apart from this, the Bill enacts the recent resolutions.

MORE MACHINE-GUNS FOR INFANTRY.

New Army Order.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

An Army Order has been issued, which adds a second machine-gun to the peace equipment of Infantry battalions. It calls attention to the increased importance which the Army Council attaches to the machine-gun courses at the School of Musketry. These are at present too largely occupied with elementary work, which should be done in battalions.

[illegible]VERPOOL COTTON CRISIS.

[illegible] of Bales Refused.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

[illegible] Liverpool are refusing to [illegible]ts, not previously accepted, [illegible] that thousands of bales of [illegible] already been refused. The [illegible]hange brokers in America will [illegible]he responsibility for the conclu[illegible]ial transactions will be thrown

[illegible]R. ROOSEVELT IN HOLLAND.

Popular Ovations.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Mr. Roosevelt lunched with Queen Wilhelmina and her consort at the Palace of Hetloo, to-day. He afterwards proceeded to Amsterdam, and thence will go to the Hague, where a state carriage will be provided. Mr. Roosevelt is treated everywhere as a Royal guest.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Mr. Roosevelt has been the recipient of extraordinary popular ovations at Amsterdam and the Hague.

LATER.

Reuter wires from the Hague that Mr. Roosevelt, to-day, visited Huistenbosch, where the first Peace Conference was held.

HEADMASTER OF HARROW.

Shortly to Resign.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Rev. Joseph Wood is resigning the Headmastership of Harrow at the end of the term.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Speech by Lord Morley.

FURTHER REFORM FORESHADOWED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Academy Banquet was held last night. The Prince of Wales was present.

Lord Morley, replying to the toast of the Ministers, said: "So far as the department goes, in which my responsibility is most immediately and gravely concerned, this is not the occasion for entering into all the difficulties, aye, and the dangers, which we have for the time surmounted. I think for the moment the circumstances are hopeful and satisfactory. We believe that we have overcome great difficulties and have prepared the way for a further advance in the same direction, towards, I fervently hope and believe, the same satisfactory end. But the Indian problem is enormous and its perils are not easily grasped by the people of England."

SAVARKAR BEFORE THE BENCH.

A Leader at India House.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Savarkar was brought up at Bow Street, to-day.

The prosecution referred to the depositions from India. They called attention to the evidence of Chetabuj, who had been in England, and according to whom Savarkar took a prominent part in the proceedings at India House. On one occasion at least he presided and made clearly revolutionary speeches.

Savarkar was again remanded.

SAN FRANCISCO FIGHT.

American Pugilist Killed.

CHARGE AGAINST MORAN.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The British pugilist Moran knocked out the American, McCarthy, with a swinging blow on the jaw in the sixteenth round of the fight at San Francisco. McCarthy dropped unconscious and died later. Moran has been detained.

LATER.

Moran has been formally charged with manslaughter and five others, attendants, have been booked on the same charge.

M. PAULHAN HONOURED.

Another "Daily Mail" Prize.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

An enthusiastic luncheon took place at the Savoy Hotel, to-day, in honour of M. Paulhan. Mr. Marlowe, Editor of the "Daily Mail," presented him with a cheque for £10,000, and announced that the "Daily Mail" would offer a prize of £10,000 for a flight from London to Edinburgh and back.

Mr. Grahame White announced that he would devote the money from the testimonial, which is being raised for him, to the immediate organisation of a London to Paris flight.

LONDON, MAY 1.

M. Paulhan has returned to Paris. The Gare du Nord was decorated with British flags. The crowd welcomed M. Paulhan with an ovation and carried him shoulder high. The band played the British and French National Anthems.

DEPARTURE OF LORD GLADSTONE.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Viscount and Lady Gladstone have sailed for South Africa.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

Ministerial Resignations.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Owing to the Chamber deleting from the Budget the annual grant to the six husbands of the Imperial princesses, the Minister of Finance has resigned and other resignations are probable.

SOUTH EDINBURGH ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The bye-election in South Edinburgh has resulted as follows:—

Lyell (Liberal)	8,694
Glyn (Unionist)	6,367

(No change.)

At the bye-election on March 4, 1909, the result was:—

Arthur Dewar, K. C. (L)	8,185
H. B. Cox (C)	6,964

THE CEYLON RAILWAYS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

In yesterday's question in the House of Commons regarding Ceylon railways read "concerning fines and the withholding of annual increments."

[The amended message therefore reads:—Replying to Mr. Hudson, Colonel Seely said he would ascertain the number of men employed on the Ceylon railways, and enquire whether information was available concerning fines and the withholding of annual increments.]

CLAIM FOR THREE LAKHS DAMAGES.

Alleged Malicious Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

At the High Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice Fletcher took up the suit brought by Trichinopoly Gopinath Tawker against Kalicharan Sett, claiming Rs. 3,35,200 as damages for alleged malicious prosecution. The plaintiff is a merchant and dealer in diamonds and precious stones, and is a partner in the firm of P. E. Tawker and Sons, who carry on business at Mount Road, Madras.

His case is that at the end of January 1907, he stayed at defendant's house at Calcutta, and Sett requested him to sell some jewels belonging to him. On the 4th of February 1907, Gruenberg went to Tawker and took certain articles of jewellery from him for sale on commission or return, including Sett's two jewels. Three days later Gruenberg returned Sett's two jewels, as Sett requested Tawker himself to try and get them sold. Tawker left for Bombay on the 14th of February 1907 and took the two jewels with him, with Sett's knowledge, to sell them there if possible. A misunderstanding arose between Tawker and Sett, and the latter charged Tawker before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of the two jewels, which he valued at Rs. 10,000, and a warrant was issued for Tawker's arrest. Tawker was arrested at Madras on the 4th of April 1907. He was prosecuted at the Calcutta Police Court, and was eventually discharged on the 11th August by the Magistrate, who found a total absence of dishonest intention on his part. The plaintiff alleged that the prosecution was malicious, and claimed damages of Rs. 3,35,200. The case is pending.

ENGAGEMENTS OF LASCAR CREWS.

Amended Proviso.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The following Resolution is published:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the proviso (A) in the Form of Agreement for the engagement of lascars in India, which provides that unless they are under special agreements voluntarily undertaken a Lascar crew of a vessel shall not be bound to serve on a voyage round Cape Horn, does not prohibit a voyage through the Straits of Magellan. It appears to them desirable that the provision in question should apply to voyages through those Straits, and they are accordingly pleased to direct that the words "or through the Straits of Magellan" should be inserted after the words "Cape Horn" in the said proviso.

TWO SHOTS AT THE CROWS.

Police Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

On Thursday evening the report of two shots fired from a gun was heard in the Railway barracks at Narcoldanga on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. An enquiry immediately showed that a young man, named Albert Zuelsdorff, who is residing at Narcoldanga Barracks with his father, a driver on the Railway, had fired two shots from a saloon rifle at the crows which keep flying about the place. As a result of the police investigation the young man is awaiting trial for discharging fire arms under section 40 of the Police Act.

HOWRAH GANG CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

Yesterday, before the District Magistrate of Howrah, an application for bail was made on behalf of Surendra Mohun Chackraverti, the accused in the Howrah gang case. The accused is a student of the Pusa Agricultural College and a son of Babu Mohini Mohun Chackraverti, a vakil of the High Court. The application was rejected.

RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

In connection with the Rajendrapur train dacoity the police searched the house of Mathura Nath Sen, of Noakhali, and a Government officer. Nothing incriminating is said to have been found. Mathura Nath was suspended and a warrant was issued against his son.

HALLEY'S COMET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, APRIL 30.

Halley's Comet has now been distinctly visible in the early morning to the naked eye not far to the left of Venus, somewhere near Pisces. The comet has passed its perihelion passage, its tail passing nearly southwest.

ZEMINDAR'S CHARGE AGAINST POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Some time ago the Faridpur police searched the house of Bistoo Chura Roy, a local zemindar, in his absence, when a quantity of powder and shot are said to have been found. Bistoo Babu has now charged the police with underhand practices.

BOYS SPIRITED AWAY.

People Believe Mischievous Story.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

In the Sitamarhi sub-division of the District of Muzafferpore, there prevails a great panic regarding the spiriting away of boys by unknown persons. The villagers were led to believe by mischievous people that the Government had ordered the burial of the children for the strengthening of the foundations of the Dhang bridge on the Bengal North-Western Railway. Three Saniyasis were seen talking with some boys, and a mob attacked the Sanyasis and murdered them. Steps have been taken to quell the panic which has been caused.

SHOCKING SHOOTING FATALITY.

Accidental Death of a Nilgiri Planter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 30.

The death is reported of one of the oldest Nilgiri planters in the person of Mr. J. G. Findlay, of Doondenovai, who met his death in a sad accident on Monday. He had been walking with his wife and daughter about the estate and returned to the bungalow alone. The report of a rifle shot was heard soon after, and he was discovered dead in the coffee with his gun by his side. It seems that he heard some animal's noise in the coffee, and had taken out his rifle. He felt in such a way that the trigger was caught in the coffee bushes and the rifle went off. The verdict at the inquest was that the death was caused by accident. The remains were interred on the estate.

LATER.

Another account is to the effect that Mr. Findlay when handling his rifle pulled the trigger and blew half his head off. Suicide has suggested itself, as Mr. Findlay is alleged to have been in indifferent health and rather down on his luck recently.

GATHERING OF MADRAS VAKILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 30.

The sixth annual gathering of the Madras High Court Vakils, a movement originally organised by Mr. (now Justice) V. Krishnaswamy Iyer for the purpose of creating *esprit de corps* among the members, and also of discussing some of the wants of the profession and its advancement, took place yesterday evening. On the invitation of Mr. Ethiraja Moodelliar, the gathering was held at his residence on Poonamallee Road, and was attended by almost all the Vakils of Madras. At 5-30 p. m. there was a conversazione, and refreshments were served in the garden. Then all assembled under an artistically decorated pendal, where the audience first listened to some excellent music and then witnessed a clever performance in thought reading. Mr. P. Ekambaram recited some humorous verse on the legal profession composed after the style of Shakespeare, while Mr. V. V. Srinivassa Iyenger gave an original recitation. Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyanger delivered a lecture on the "Study of the Growth of Hindu Law," which was listened to with rapt attention, and the Advocate-General addressed the gathering at the close.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY GRANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 30.

The Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, have decided that the special imperial grant made to the Government of the Punjab for University and Collegiate expenditure shall be continued to the local Government for a further period of three years, and that the amount alloted to the Punjab will for future be as follows:—For the Colleges, Rs. 20,000; for Inspection and Travelling, Rs. 10,000. An assignment of Rs. 30,000 is accordingly to be placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government through the Land Revenue head.

A MAHSUD RAID.

Militia Post Attacked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 27th of April, a large band of Mahsuds attacked the Southern Waziristan Militia Post at Tormanda in Gumal. One sepoy was killed and another was wounded. Parties were sent out from the Murtasa and Spinkur posts, and on their arrival the Mahsuds made good their escape.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 30.

Mr. Moulavi Mahomed Azam Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Inspector of Schools, has been appointed to act as Inspector of Schools, Second Circle. The appointment will be received with satisfaction by the Mahomedan community in South India, whose representatives in the local Legislative Council and in the recent Educational Conference have been appealing for a Mahomedan Inspector, exclusively for the supervision of Mahomedan education. Though Mr. Mahomed Azam's appointment is by no means intended to be such, still it ought to be acceptable on the principle, of half a loaf being better than none. Mr. Mahomed Azam is one of the oldest Mussalman Graduates in the Presidency, and this is the first appointment of a Mussalman to act in the Inspector's grade.

GOVERNMENT TREASURY ROBBED.

Nepalese Arrested in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

The Calcutta police have arrested a Nepalese who was found in possession of a currency note for Rs. 100, which is part of a large sum of money stolen from the Government treasury at Nilphamari, near Rangpur. The accused arrived in Calcutta, and attempted to pass off the stolen note to a Marwari merchant.

POLICE SEARCH A TEMPLE.

Religious Books Seized.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Yesterday, the police searched the temple of Swami Doyanand of Silchar, and the house of a disciple of his, in connection with a political case. Several religious books and copies of Arabindo Ghose's Karmajogin and Dharma were seized.

AN ENTENTE IN LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 30.

With the object of bringing about better relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans, the leading men of both parties in Lahore will hold a garden party on the 4th of May.

FRACAS FEARED AT CALICUT.

Editors Warned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 29.

Apropos of the recent excitement in Calicut between the Moplas and Tiyyas, Mr. R. Wood, District Magistrate, has sent a notice requiring editors of all the local English and Vernacular newspapers to attend at his office at 3 p.m. in obedience to this notice. The following Editors or Managers arrived at the District Magistrate's Office:—Mr. C. Kunhi Rama Menon, B.A., Editor, "Kerala Patrika;" Mr. Kunhikrishna Menon, Editor, "Manorama"; Mr. M. S. Damodaran Nair, and Mr. L. R. Easwara Syer, Editor and Official Receiver, respectively, "West Coast Spectator; and Mr. Khonti Menon, Editor, "West Coast Reformer." Mr. Wood explained to them that their writings upon the recent occurrence were not characterised with sobriety and thoughtfulness. Serious allegations were made by papers against the Moplas which were not true. Moplas and Tiyyas lived in peace, and the affair was nothing so serious as they would make it. After the interview, Mr. Wood sent to the local Press the following letter:—

"I have the honour, with reference to our conversation of this afternoon, to recapitulate the main points which I wished to bring to your attention. The apprehended fracas on Vishu Day arose from a misunderstanding which may have been engineered by outside parties. This is under enquiry; in the meantime nothing is gained by veiled allegations not susceptible of any proof in newspapers. Neither Tiyya nor Moplah leaders had anything to do with it. The interference with Volunteers while route-marching on Kallai Road was made without the cognizance of Moplah leaders by rowdies and ignorant men and has been disowned by the Moidin mosque authorities and the Moplah leaders. I am issuing a public warning on the illegality of interfering with His Majesty's Forces and the D. S. P. is investigating the offence. So much for the actual occurrences. With reference to the leaders and articles in the Calicut papers, I wish to emphasize the fact that they have been written in a tone calculated to (I do not say intended to) cause bitter feeling between the Tiyya and Moplah community. Under the law I have ample powers to take very summary measures with any newspaper offending in this way, as I pointed out to you in detail and need not repeat here. Hitherto Tiyya and Moplah communities have lived on terms of the greatest amity with each other, and it is the duty of newspapers to support this amity and print nothing that may tend to injure it or destroy it. The Moplahs and Tyyas themselves are doing their best to settle the sudden disagreement which has arisen; and as they are as much astonished at the quarrel as anyone else, I have no doubt that they will succeed if their efforts are not thwarted by irresponsible writings in the papers. You are as interested in the peace of Calicut as I am and I want you to discard personal feelings and intrigue in this matter and to remember that you are responsible for everything that appears in your paper and to take precautions that nothing is printed which is likely to prolong or to add to present difficulty."

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Pleader Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

The Magistrate of Hajipore in Behar has fined a pleader Rs. 50 for contempt of court. His offence was that he filed a petition for permission to cross-examine a prosecution witness which had been orally refused by the Magistrate. The Muktear, who drafted the petition, was also fined Rs. 30, because he occupied a subordinate position in the alleged contempt.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The Railway Board have sanctioned estimates for (1) the construction of an up loop on the north of Fittagarh station, Eastern Bengal State Railways; (2) for fitting up new staff quarters at Kamirpur Road Station, Indian Midland Railway.

Mr. Janson, officiating Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, has six months' leave from last Sunday.

The Nilgiri Mountain Railway will shortly be furnished with steam engines of greater carrying draft or pushing capacity than those now in use. Coaching is limited only to three vehicles of 45 tons, but the new engines are of thrice this capacity.

MR. JENKINS AND THE HOME OFFICE.

Takes Charge in May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, the newly appointed Member of Council, will take charge of the Home Office on the 18th proximo.

Sir Harold Stuart leaves Simla on the 5th, on six months' leave, and the question of his successor is under consideration.

ALIPORE DACOITY.

Twenty-five Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

The Alipore Police, yesterday, arrested twenty-five men in connection with the recent dacoity at the house of Motilal Roy of Gugaddal. Most of the stolen property was recovered from the houses of the accused.

NEW GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL FOR LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 30.

The Punjab Hindu Sabha has been authorized by the Maharaja of Burdwan to conduct a first class Girls' High School in Lahore, to be named after the Maharani of Burdwan. The school will be managed by an efficient Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Shadi Lala, Rai Bahadur Lal Chand and Lala Gopal Chand, pleader. The Maharaja has made a monthly grant of Rs. 350 a month to the school. The opening ceremony will take place in the first week of May.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

Lord Rosebery's Letter.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

In the course of a letter in to-day's "Times" Lord Rosebery states:—

"The country will now have to decide the greatest issue of our time namely, whether the Constitution is to be wrenched out of all shape and proportion in order to give almost absolute power to a single Chamber and a casual majority. The question involves the confidence of other countries and of our own dominions.

Lord Rosebery objects to the second Chamber being made subordinate to mandates framed in closet, and implores the Unionists to drop the tariff issue in the coming elections in order to make the fight a straight-out one.

The "Times," commenting upon the letter, discusses the difficulty of abandoning a policy on which most of the Unionist victories at the last contest were won.

Mr. Balfour and Preferential Trade.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a correspondent, said he would favour the free import of colonial wheat under a scheme of fiscal reform, and the encouragement of sugar-beet growing and the erection of sugar factories.

The "Morning Post," referring to the proposal in regard to colonial wheat, disapproves of it and reiterates the arguments in favour of a registration duty in the interests of the home growers.

German Labour Trouble.

LOCK-OUT IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

1,200,000 PEOPLE AFFECTED.

A lock-out in the building trade of Germany began at midnight last night. With the exception of the Hamburg and Berlin districts the cessation of work is practically general. The employees in the building trades rejected a proposal made by the Employers' League that an agreement should be entered into embodying the recognition of piecework, the continuance of a ten-hours day and a distinction between capable and incapable workers. The number of workers and their dependents affected by the lock-out is estimated at 1,200,000.

Polar Exploration.

MR. PEARY TO VISIT LONDON.

Captain Scott, who will lead the forthcoming British expedition to the Antarctic, will preside at a lecture to be delivered by Mr. Peary at Queen's Hall, London, on May 5.

Wedded in a Lion's Cage.

A marriage ceremony under sensational circumstances took place at Glasgow yesterday. The bride and bridegroom, accompanied by a Congregational minister, entered a cage containing six lions, and were there united in matrimony. The affair was witnessed by six thousand spectators.

Cyclone in France.

AEROPLANE FACTORIES DESTROYED.

A cyclone which swept over Rheims and Chalons, in France, yesterday wrought considerable destruction, and resulted in the loss of three lives. Farman's aeroplane workshop was wrecked, and damage done to the extent of £12,000. Six workmen were buried in the ruins, and three of them sustained fatal injuries. Nine Farman aeroplanes were destroyed. Somner's aeroplane factory and sheds belonging to other aeroplanists also collapsed during the cyclone.

The Newcastle Tragedy.

John Alexander Dickman, ex-secretary of the Widdrington Colliery Company, who was arrested in connection with the murder near Newcastle, of Mr. Nesbit, the secretary of the colliery, has been committed for trial at the next assizes. Dickman, who described the charge of murder perferred against him as absurd, admitted having travelled in the train in which Nesbit was found murdered.

Mining Amalgamation.

Meetings of shareholders of the Lake View Consols and Hannan's Star Gold-mining Companies have unanimously approved of the amalgamation of the Kalgoorlie properties of the two companies.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NOAKHALI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

A destructive fire broke out at Noakhali, yesterday, and twenty houses were burnt, the victims being pleaders and muktears. A muktear's son, aged eight years, was burnt to death. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

His Honour Lisle Porter, accompanied by the Secretaries, United Provinces Government, and by the Hon. Baillie, Senior Member, Board of Revenue, arrived at Nainital, on Saturday morning.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS' MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

The Agents of the East India, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, and the B. B. and C. I. Railways have gone to Simla for the purpose of consulting together and being consulted on certain matters connected with railway working.

THE War Office has been notified that several cases have recently been brought to light in which medals and decorations forfeited by soldiers for misconduct have not been withdrawn from them. As it is most undesirable that men who have been discharged under circumstances which reflect on their character should retain in civil life such visible marks of their Sovereign's approval Officers commanding are to take such steps as will ensure the King's regulations in this respect being rigidly adhered to in future.

ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

Dasturs Entertained.

To celebrate the first Zoroastrian Conference held in Bombay on the 16th, 17th and 18th instant, and to return thanks to the Very Rev. Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad and the Rev. Dr. Dhalla, M. A., Ph. D., for their valuable services a dinner was held on Saturday evening at the bungalow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji M. Petit at Gowalia Tank Road. There was present on the occasion a large number of leading and representative members of the Community and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., occupied the chair.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, in proposing the toast of the Conference, said:—"I will not tire you with an account of the genesis of this welcome movement which is calculated to be fraught with results of such far reaching and stupendous importance to the community. I do not, of course, mean that the millenium is in sight of us, but I do mean and assert, with all the emphasis that I can that a public movement of this nature was long since needed. A medium was required through which we could ventilate, agitate, exchange opinions and deliberate upon questions of musical, moral and religious importance, with a view to further advancement. Such a deliberative body was a crying want of the community, and one that our sister communities had long since recognised. But we, Parsis, who have unfortunately fallen into the habit of priming ourselves upon our boasted progress and refinement and enlightenment, rest content with what our forefathers and predecessors have achieved for us, quietly enjoying the prominent position which their exertions have made it possible for us to occupy. Thus far, we have been simply resting upon our oars, calmly seeing the other communities overtaking and even outstripping us in the race for advancement. For such an impulsive and go-ahead race as the Parsis, this state of inactivity boded no good. Progress, not stagnation, should be, as it has ever been, our watchword. It was high time therefore that we should be looking about to set our house in order, to cleanse it of superstitious and idolatrous beliefs which may still be found lurking amongst us, to brush away the cobwebs of undesirable practices which blind prejudice and unmitigated bigotry have allowed to creep into our social and religious systems. In short, we should try to bring ourselves into line with the most advanced and civilized communities of the world by raising ourselves in the scale of nations socially, morally and intellectually. This could not be done if we continued to sit quiet with folded hands. Strenuous, earnest and persistent exertion was needed for this purpose. A beginning had, at least, to be made, and we are glad that it has been made at last in the shape of the Zoroastrian Conference. It should therefore be our sacred duty to welcome it with open arms, and to assist with all our might that stalwart band of anthusiasts who had the courage of their convictions and the pluck to come forward as pioneers of this movement. It redounds to the credit of Dr. Dhala that he should have seriously taken up the idea which for a long time had taken hold of the minds of the most thoughtful people in the community. That he should have so readily found willing and capable co-adjutors to assist him in the task set before himself is a proof in itself of the importance of the work. When Dr. Dhala first took occasion to sound the opinions of many prominent men amongst us as regards the necessity of such a Conference the consensus of such opinions was in favour of holding it. It was, therefore, a matter of surprise, when Dr. Dhala's project took shape and a committee was formed and it began its deliberations, to find that there was a rift in the lute. It was really a matter of regret to find, then some people presenting a complete change of front and trying, by every means in their power, to detract the prime movers of the movement and by inflaming the minds of the ignorant and illiterate masses, to bring about its downfall. It was a pity that every attempt should have been made to array all

THE FORCES OF BIGOTRY

and prejudiceand fanaticism against a movement which they had themselves be lauded in the beginning, but which for some unaccountable reason, failed to win their favour as it progressed. Apart from that rowdy element which was in evidence at the Novelty Theatre, on purpose, perhaps, to disturb the harmony of the proceedings of the Conference and from which no better conduct could be expected, one is completely at a loss to understand the reason why a movement for the welfare of the community that had appealed so effectively to the minds of the generality of the people should have been ruthlessly opposed, once it deliberately started its work. This opposition which ultimately led to the unseemly scenes at the Conference meetings was indeed deplorable from more points than one. For, it not only tended to retard progress but the rowdyism displayed at the meetings lowered us in the eyes of others. But why all this opposition? Perhaps the time selected for the assembly of the Conference did not unfortunately meet with the approval of its opponents. Admitting that the holding of the Conference a few months hence, would have gathered some force to its ranks, I for one, fail to see why the fundamental object of the gathering should have been so unceasingly run down and decried simply because it was decided to hold it in April and not in December. It is a pity that those whose sacred duty it should be to guide popular opinion in the right paths and to assist every movement started for the common good of the whole community should have so persistently tried to injure this common cause. However, it is a matter of sincere gratification that in spite of all these sorry endeavours to throttle it at its very birth, the Zoroastrian Conference has not only seen the light of the day, but that it promises to grow into a state of healthy childhood and to reach a period of vigorous adolescence. The Zoroastrian Conference gentlemen, has come, and come to stay. Let us, therefore, hope that all Zoroastrians, of whatever shade of opinion, will now heartily combine, sinking all petty differences and forgetting the past put forth their best endeavours to help it on its course of usefulness. Thus, by educating public opinion in the right direction in matters, social and religious, and by carrying out suggestions that may be the outcome of wise deliberations, we may, in course of time, be able to raise the community to a higher and higher level, and thus have the satisfaction to look upon the Conference as the means of the social and religious regeneration of the community." Sir Dinshaw concluded his remarks by warmly thanking Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad, Dr. Dhala and Mr. Merwanji Cama for their efforts on behalf of the Conference.

The toast was enthusiastically responded.

Mr. Merwanji M. Cama, in replying to the toast said he had not been able to do anything either for or in the Conference. Welcoming the delegates, he said, could hardly entitle him to pose before them as a representative of the Conference itself and to reply to the toast as its spokesman while others had borne the brunt of actual work.

FRIGHTENING THE PRIESTLY CLASS.

Mr. J. A. Dalal then gave the toast of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and the pious memory of several reformers who are dead, including the first Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and Mr. K. R. Cama.

In doing so, Mr. Dalal made a lengthy and interesting speech in the course of which he said he could not understand why at present the opposition was carried on so vehemently. He eulogised the services rendered by Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and said none had risen to his level and none could rise to his level as the circumstances had changed and the burden of work had been divided. This toast was drunk most enthusiastically.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan next gave the toast of the guests of the evening. He said he had very great pleasure in proposing the toast of two gentlemen, connected with the first Conference, whose names would command their admiration, respect and affection. He gave the toast of Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad, high priest of the Parsis in the Deccan and president of the first Zoroastrian Conference and he gave them the toast of Dastur Dr. Dhalla, high priest of the Parsis in Sind and the Panjaub.

The Conference, he said, started with the object of maintaining the religion in an unpolluted form; and hence such a Conference would naturally command the support of the educated and the young generation. This Conference had been no exception to the rule and there was an opposition of a certain class. This opposition, though insignificant, did succeed in frightening and misleading a certain class—he had no hesitation to say the priestly class. But at this critical moment two men of the same class recognised their duty manfully and acted according

to the dictates of their conscience and followed the path they believed to be the right path, and thus greatly helped the Conference.

THE DASTUR'S REPLY.

Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad, in replying to the toast, said :—

As you all know our movement of holding the Conference was opposed by some of our co-religionists, but I am quite sure that after seeing the good work that has been done by it, they will gradually change their minds and will co-operate with us in this laudable object. As soon as my election to the presidentship was announced in the papers, I received several threatening letters asking me to resign the office, and not to take any part in this movement. Of course I treated the threats with the contempt they deserved and did not care to take any notice of them, for I was always very eager to contribute my mite for the welfare of the community to which I have the honour to belong. The gentlemen who have espoused the cause of the Conference are men of intellect, learning, and experience, and I feel quite confident that with their co-operation we shall be able to steer the ship of social and religious reforms clear of all the rocks of prejudice, animosity, and bigotry.

Dr. Dhalla, in replying to the toast also made a very lengthy speech in course of which he said that when he was appointed the Dastur of his co-religionists in Sind and the Punjab, amid great cheers, he had told them that those feelings would not last long as he would never seek the applause of the gallery, but would work according to the dictates of his conscience.

After explaining the duties of a Dastur at length, Dr. Dhalla in conclusion, thanked them all for the great honour they had done to him.

After drinking the toasts of the Secretaries and the Chairman, the gathering dispersed at a late hour.

It was announced at the dinner by Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan that a Conference Fund had been started and that Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad had contributed Rs. 10l to it.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT).

HYDERABAD, APRIL 26.

Nawab Mahomed Luthfuddin Khan Bahadur, gave a great entertainment last night in the Shumsul-Umra "Baradari" in honour of H. H. the Nizam's birthday anniversary. There was an English dinner as well as a Moghal "davat," to which nearly five hundred persons were invited, nearly all of whom were present. A very enjoyable evening was spent. Surpassing the Nautch girl performance and the splendid display of fireworks, was the electric installation under Aga Ali Beg, which transformed the scene into a fairyland.

His Lordship Dr. Denies Vismara, R. C. Bishop of Hyderabad, on behalf of the local clergy and laity, wired his felicitations and congratulations to the Nizam coupled with the prayer that His Highness would long be spared to rule over his subjects, and to enjoy every happiness and prosperity. The Nizam replied through his Private Secretary, Moulvie Ahmed Hossain, cordially thanking the Bishop, the clergy and the laity for their kind congratulations and for the good wishes expressed in their telegram.

A Football Tournament in honour of the Nizam's birthday will be inaugurated by the "Majeed Club" and played on the Goshamahal grounds, commencing on the 2nd proximo. The Tournament is open to all teams, school, college, club, Gymkhana and Regimental from Hyderabad and Secunderabad, the entrance fee being Rs. 12. Team may consist of present and old boys of schools, but a majority of the latter is not allowed while every Regimental team must comprise at least one officer. Captain M. G. Naidu, P. M. O., Regular Troops, is President of the "Majeed" Football Tournament, and the members are Captain R. A. Gule, Second Assistant to the Resident, Captain K. Burnett, H. V. Rifles, Captain I. Chamarette, Captain J. Pallett, Captain G. N. Green, Lieutenant Griffin, Lieutenant Gardiner, and Messrs. W. J. Prendergast and Syeddarfuddin.

A fire broke out in the Nizam's Panch Mahala Palace, destroying part of the building and resulting in loss of property and valuables to the extent of nearly four lakhs of rupees. On a report of the occurrence reaching him, His Highness came to the spot and witnessed the flames being put out. The Minister was also present.

Dr. Agornath Chattapodhya has left Hyderabad for good to settle down in Calcutta. There is no truth in the ugly rumours which revive the incident that took place during the ministry of Sir Salar Jung II, when he and others were deported as being political intriguers.

The Laboratory and Library attached to the All Saint's Institutions, Chudderghaut, will be declared open next Saturday evening by the Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Syed Siraj-ul-Hasan, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., when the distribution of prizes will at the same time take place. The prize distribution is for last year's examination results; and though it is so much belated, it reflects great credit on the Rector, the Reverend Father P. Gastelli, for reviving a practice which had been ignored for several years past. The prize won by a successful student may not in itself be worth much, but the enthusiasm it creates in a young mind to strive for victory at the examination is one rather to be engendered and encouraged. If all that the good father has done during his Rectorship to bring this school into prominence be taken into account, it must be admitted that he has effected many commendable improvements. But if he could re-organise the personnel of the teaching staff in the same way he has done all else and a well-paid European educationen be appointed as Head Master, it is not improbable that this unfortunate All Saints' School will once again regain its last glory and be known to posterity as the All Saint's College, by which name it flourished and educated the elder generation of this place almost free, purely a Catholic institution to which a large number owe their place and position to-day.

JOHN WILLIAM MANSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Years ago I wrote you from Anna Maria Mansions a word of complaint entitled "Music on the Bunder." I know now how unreasonable I was, now what then seemed horrible beyond all seeming, was in fact delightful harmony compared to the awful (!) noises I now suffer from. Next to my present abode is a no doubt worthy institution for the young, the religious, and the male. Opposite me is a similar one for the young, the religious, and the female. I wish to say no more about the latter. Probably recognising that it is a charitable institution, it behaves itself in an orderly manner and does not allow its inmates to make night hideous. But as regards the former, well it is pandemonium. The young men in it have powerful and uncontrolled voices, which they bequeath to the night air in chorus, making the lives of their neighbours a purgatory. To-night they have been successfully competing with the strains of the Gloucester's band, wafted from the Cooperage. They have yelled out 'Sing me to sleep,' 'Nancy Lee,' Soldiers chorus from Faust,' and other noisy and popular items. They have a powerful piano, powerfully played. They have one or two vocalists with supremely loud voices. The result is pandemonium and discomfort to all their neighbours. The nuisance is so great that even if the institution were self-supporting, there would be good ground of complaint. But the institution is a charitable one and really it is too much to ask that we may be given an occasional chance of peace and quiet? Some time ago some of the leading members of the institution signed a protest against the creation of a theatre in Wodehouse Road on the ground of the noise and disturbance to people living in the vicinity. Had they heard what I have been compelled to listen to for the last two nights I do not think they would have the impudence to sign such a petition again. Is it bad enough to have to keep every window facing the institution closed, to avoid being surveyed by the young men, or the alternative of surveying the young men in various shades of "dishabille," for they dress and undress with their windows wide-open. I have no doubt that the institution and its sister are both eminently worthy, but as they have been slumped down in one of the best dwelling quarters in Bombay, is it too much to ask that the former will remember that there are people who like rest and quiet, that it is possible to sing without shouting, and to play the piano without banging. God help any poor sick or distressed person living near! There is likely to be a very speedy issue indeed for him from all his troubles. I long for the comparative quiet of Anna Maria Mansions again, and fort he days before young men's religious institutions existed.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Y. M. C. A vs. CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

DRAWN GAME IN THE FINAL.

THE final round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament drew a large crowd to the Marine Lines ground on Saturday afternoon. All the stand accommodation was packed, and a great many spectators found standing room only. The final rested between the Bombay Y. M. C. A. team, who won the Cup in last year's competition, and the Cheshire Regiment. It was generally anticipated that there would be a keen game with the odds slightly in favour of the Y. M. C. A. The game was keen and fast enough it was true, and towards the later stages rather rough, but the Cheshires held their own all through, and had just as much of the game as their more fancied opponents. The teams were very levelly matched and the draw without a score on either side very well represented the run of the game. Both sides put up a very fine defence. Of the Cheshires, their half line in particular played a splendid defensive game, while of the Y. M. C. A. Ward got through a tremendous amount of work at centre-half and the backs were always reliable. Neither line of forwards showed good hockey. They had speed but not much combination, while near goal they appeared much too anxious and sometimes hit very wildly.

The match, as the final of this competition usually is, was for charity, the proceeds being divided between the Seamen's Institute, the Soldiers' Home, St. George's Hospital Nursing Association and the Indo-British Institution. During the afternoon a musical programme was played by the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

Opening play was a little in favour of the Cheshires, but the Y. M. C. A. soon attacked on the right and Simmonds relieved. Pickering then took the ball down the wing for the soldiers only to be pulled up by W. George and the Y. M. C. A. returned. With a hard drive, however, Price set his forwards moving and the right wing were getting dangerous when Ward relieved. Kelly now tried hard to reach the Cheshire circle, but quickly drew two or three of the defence and a "25" bully was the only result. Simmonds sent the ball up to his forwards, but a nice centre from Malcolm was cleared by Ward, who often slipping back to assist the backs was doing a lot of work. It was keen and fast game, but on both sides the defenders were playing much better hockey than the attack. Kelly and Templeton came away again for the Y. M. C. A. but the Cheshire halves were tackling very closely and they were not able to make much headway. After a spell of play near the centre-line Hayes broke away but his dash for goal was well stopped by N. George and the Y. M. C. A. right wing which so far had done the bigger share of the attack for their side returned. They were very well marked however by Simmonds who beat them once more and then it seemed the turn of the left wing. Twice they became dangerous but McKay was able to clear on both occasions. After a bit of hard hitting between both sets of backs, Templeton made a run only to be stopped again by Simmonds. A free hit was then given against the Cheshires for hitting the ball near the circle, but Ward simply hit the ball straight to touch. At the other end Ward again cleared a good centre from Pickering. After an uneffective attempt by the Y. M. C. A. right Ward took the ball down to the circle but a "25" bully was the only result, and then Fido becoming dangerous, Price saved smartly at the expense of a corner. This was cleared by Rossall and the Cheshire left, who were a speedy pair, attacked again. One of them tried a long shot, and Kiddle running out of goal missed the ball altogether. Fortunately for him it went wide. The game continued at this end for a few minutes and Whitlow centreing Malcolm missed a fine shot for goal. The Cheshires kept up the attack nearly to half-time, when, just before the whistle sounded, Kelly made an ineffective run. Half-time score:—

Y. M. C. A.	0
Cheshire Regiment	0

After some play in mid-field Trueman took the ball down from half-way and forced N. George to concede a corner. This was easily cleared. Trueman, however, came again but ran into touch before he could centre. Malcolm a minute later did a similar thing, but sticking given against him. Soldiers brought the Y. M. C. A. some relief. The Cheshires however soon returned to the attack, but their forwards were keeping little control of the ball, and it was being continually hit to touch or behind. A penalty corner was given against the Y. M. C. A. and a hard shot from Hayes was smartly cleared by Ward. Fido then took the ball down to the Cheshire circle, passing both Harris and Price, but was finally stopped by McKay. Again the Y. M. C. A. left attacked but a free hit was given against them for off-side play. They kept up the pressure, however, the forwards indulging in some wild hitting. Ward then tried a run by himself, but well inside the circ and right in front of goal he fell and there was an exciting scrimmage for a minute or so before the backs managed to clear. Taking a centre from the left wing Spilling shot wide and from the bully the Cheshires took the ball to the other end. Sticks was given against Ward just outside the circle and the Cheshire forwards kept the Y. M. C. A. defence hard at work inside their circle before the ball was presently cleared. Malcolm brought it back again but missed his shot, and a sharp but ineffective attack by the Y. M. C. A. followed. The Cheshire inside forwards came away in promising style, but in taking a pass from the centre Whitlow managed to hook the ball off to the right and a good chance was lost. Malcolm put in a fine run from the middle, but could not steady himself for a centre, and then a free hit for the Y. M. C. A. near the Cheshire circle was well cleared. The whistle sounded almost immediately, without any score having been made and extra time was played.

During the first five minutes the Y. M. C. A. had nearly all the attack, commencing with a hard shot from Buckley, which narrowly missed. After the change of ends the Cheshires were the first to attack, and both sides had the better of the game alternately. Neither however could score and the game ended in a draw. Result:—

Y. M. C. A.	0
Cheshire Regiment	0

Teams :—

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Kiddle ; backs, W. George and N. George ; halves, Hildreth, Ward and Dowling; forwards, Templeton, Kelly, Spilling, Fido and Buckley.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT.—Goal, Eyres ; backs, Price and McKay ; halves, Harris, Rossall and Simmonds ; forwards, Trueman, Whitlow, Hayes, Malcolm and Pickering.

THE RE-PLAY.

The match will be replayed this Monday afternoon, the bully-off being at 5-40. Admission will be as usual and the gate money will be given to charity.

JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

The final round of the junior tournament came off on Saturday evening when the St. Mary's School met the B. E. S. H. School. The result was as follows :—

B. E. S. H. School	1 goal.
St. Mary's School	0

IT has been announced that Sir Alfred Thomas, M.P., leader of the Welsh Liberals, will not stand again for East Glamorgan, which he has represented since 1885. This will precipitate another Liberal-Labour conflict.

THE restored Auld Brig of Ary, made famous by Burns, is to be thrown open to the public this summer. There is no material change in the outward aspect of the bridge, but the fact that there is so little to show for the expenditure of over £11,000 may be taken as an indication of the judicious manner in which the experts have carried out their work. Every stone in the structure was examined and probed, and every joint was cleaned out to an unusual depth and filled in with strong cement.

POLICE NEWS.

THEFT IN THE MINT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Astor, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Nelmes charged Sheik Ajam Sheikh Adam, a peon in His Majesty's Mint, with stealing two pieces of lead valued at Rs. 10.

The accused, with the lead in his possession, was arrested on Friday evening by a policeman while leaving the Mint. The property was subsequently identified as belonging to the Mint.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy. He said he had put in 22 years' service at the Mint.

On the application of Sub-Inspector Nelmes, His Worship granted a remand to enable the police to make inquiries into the antecedents of the accused.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Sha Mahomed Khan Abdul Rehman Khan with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle valued at Rs. 100.

It appeared that the accused hired the bicycle on the 10th instant from Chimanlal Hiralal, a dealer in cycles, giving his name as Mahomed Hussain, and never came back with it. In consequence of certain information received it was ascertained that the accused had sold the cycle to one Syed Akbar Ali for Rs. 45.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said he had bought the cycle from one Mahomed Hassan for Rs. 40, about a fortnight ago.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GUZARAT PIGSTICKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is the last letter I shall trouble you with. Mr. Kindersley, like Colonel Forbes, altogether ignores the point of my letter of 13th. I have never questioned the good offices of Mr. Macnamara in undertaking to run the Shikar Bandobust and find pig for the competition. My point is that having undertaken this work, he should not have kept the competitors away from the Kharaghora Tank (which has been described as "his own pet preserve") where there were plenty of pig, and taken them long distances daily to find pig. Mr. Macnamara was present at the meeting at Patri in 1904, when I was Honorary Secretary and Field Master (and incidentally resident at Kharaghora, as he is now) so he knew what the Shikar Bandobust was then—I question whether it was sporting conduct to practically close the best hunting country, close to the Camp, to the competitors—and, as I have said before, I doubt if this sort of thing is conducive to attracting entries to Gujarat Onp Meetings in future.

Though Mr. Macnamara had no personal interest in the competition, it would seem that he had a personal interest in keeping the competitors away from "his own pet preserve"—and this is what I deprecate—and I know that many sporting people agree with me.—Yours, etc.,

HARRINGTON BULKLEY.

Poona District, April 30.

BHAVNAGAR NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

A BHAVNAGAR correspondent writes :—The New English School situated near the Khar Gate which is flourishing under the patronage of the Bhavnagar State had a round of merriment on the 26th and 27th. The energetic Head Master, Mr. C. T. Dave, zealously supported by his able staff, had made arrangements to celebrate the Social Gathering of the school, and this unique event opened on the 26th in the morning with a tea-party and music, when the students with beaming faces flocked in to enjoy the same. The evening saw the serving up of refreshments, and though the students numbered about three hundred, the mechanical precision with which the whole affair went off speaks volumes in favour of the school's exemplary discipline, but the crowning went of the whole was a series of recitations and representations in the evening of the 27th, when Mr. M. R. Bhatt, the Director of Public Instruction, graced the occasion by his presence. The staff of the State High School and the Sanatana Dharma English School, with many other gentlemen, formed an appreciative audience. All the parts were creditably performed and the special attraction lay in a scene from Veni Sanhara and Mark Antony's speech, as also in scenes from the Iliad together with two pieces prepared by the original ingenuity of the Head Master. The students played their parts so admirably as to evoke all-round approbation, the more so as it was the first time that a gathering of this kind had been held in this School. After the distribution of "pan-supari" and garlands by the Honorary Manager, Mr. P. J. Mehta, vociferous cheers were given for our popular Maharaja Saheb. The charming feature of this gathering was the spirit of co-operation between the students and the teachers, and the paternal love of the latter was reflected in the heart-felt devotion of the former.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races sailed on Saturday the 30th April :—

"A" Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Melody	14 27	J B K Macbeth	5 41 33	1 57 6
Eileen IV	Scr	J. F. Watson...	5 23 31	1 53 31
Mahshuka	9 25	J.G.E.Metcalfe	5 31 26	1 52 1

Course—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to port ; Red Channel Buoy, W N W, Butcher Island to starboard; Red Channel Buoy, North of Butcher Island to starboard ; Butcher Beacon to starboard ; North Karanja Buoy to starboard ; Committee Vessel. Distance 12·83 miles. Wind W S W. Strength moderate. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

1st prize won by Mahshuka.

"B" Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	7 28	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt...	5 59 11	2 11 43
Peewit	16 48	Duncan Fraser.	6 6 55	2 10 7
Lylie	Scr.	R.G. Monteath.	5 57 16	2 17 16

Course—Committee Vessel to Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island to port, Tucker Beacon to starboard; F. and O. "B" Buoy to port ; North Karanja Buoy to starboard. Committee Vessel. Distance 11·21 miles. Wind W S W. Strength moderate. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

1st prize won by Peewit.

"C" Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances, M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie	2 19	B. Thomas	5 53 7	2 0 48
Maud	0 46	Officers R.E.	5 51 39	2 0 58
Cintha	Scr.	J. Welch	Did not start.	
Lapwing	8 31	C.N. Moberley	do	
Valkyrie	3 52	R Walker	do	
Curlew	5 25	C A Wordsworth	5 53 1	1 57 36
Marie Louise	14 43	K. Maclver	5 56 39	1 51 56
Pearl	5 25	A E Baird and D. North...	5 57 54	2 2 29

Course—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon Port Red Channel Buoy W N W ot Butcher Island to port North Karanja Buoy to starboard Committee Vessel. Distance 9·30 miles. Wind W S W. Strength moderate. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

1st prize won by Marie Louise.
2nd prize won by Curlew.

CAPTAIN WELDON, of the Cambridgeshire Territorial Regiment, has completed thirty-five years' service in command of a Company.

THE rapid strides made in London within recent months in the advancement of the "Hebrew Culture" movement has resulted in the formation of a Hebrew Club whose members undertake to further the Hebrew-speaking movement.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Rain has fallen locally in the North-East of the Central Provinces and Tenasserim. Isolated falls have occurred in South India and the extreme North. Principal amounts : Mergui and Mymensingh, one and a half inches; Shillong, one; Gaya and Chaibasha a half; Raipur, one and a half; Mysore, one. Temperature continues to be in moderately to large defect over Northern India, but to now rising in the Western Districts. The weather is somewhat unsettled in the Andaman Sea.

Forecast.—Local rain in Tenasserim and a few falls in the North-East India, the East and South of the Peninsula and the extreme North.

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Light rain has fallen locally in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Isolated falls has occurred in other parts of the country. The largest amount being : Three-quarters of an inch at Pendra. The weather is still feebly and disturbed in the Andaman Sea and North-West India.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, South Burma, and Madras, and some thunderstorms in the North-West India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight excess in south-eastern districts. Temperature is normal in the south-west Punjab, but continues lower than usual elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal in Sind and continues in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual, except at the coast stations. Both day and night temperatures continue in defect in west Central India; elsewhere day temperature has risen but is still slight below normal at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 1·45" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect in the western half of the division, and in excess in the eastern half. Maximum temperature continues in defect nearly everywhere ; the minimum is also 15° below normal at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature is equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad has received 0.12" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal in Hyderabad and in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at some stations.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain associated with thunderstorms has fallen at Raipur. Light thunder showers have also occurred in south Hyderabad and south Malabar. Moderate cloud persists in the southern half of the Peninsula. Temperature continues in defect in northern India with the exception of Sind. A few thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan and Malabar.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Namesof Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November 10 date.
Bushire (28th)	84·6	71·6	...	14·63
Jask	83·8	73·3	...	7·65
Muskat (28th)	90·8	78·6	...	2·69
Multan	100·8	71·0	...	1·80
Rawalpindi	84·9	55·9	...	6·13
Lahore	94·4	63·2	0·06	5·85
Sirsa	95·3	62·1	0.03	2·04
Ambala	90·5	61·9	0·02	3·14
Delhi	90·7	64·2	...	3·06
Agra	92·5	70·0	...	2·05
Muttra	95·3	63·5	...	0·98
Jhansi	96·5	70·5	...	1·13
Cawnpore	90·8	68·0	...	1·92
Allahabad	97·6	72·5	...	1·41
Jacobabad	104·6	71·3	...	1·72
Karachi	86·5	75·5	...	1·09
Ajmer	93·4	71·2	...	1·90
Jaipur	94·2	68·1	...	1·51
Kotah	97·0	72·1	...	0.97
Bhuj	101·1	71·5	...	2
Dwarka	84·3	77·2	...	0·56
Veraval	82·1	73·3	...	0·45
Rajkot	101·1	70·5	...	0·62
Jaanvagar Para	101·1	75·5	...	1·04
Surat	99·6	75·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad	102·6	75·7	...	0·48
Deesa	104·3	69·9	...	0·05
Neemuch	95·0	68·8	...	0·13
Indore	97·1	68·1	...	0·08
Jubbulpore	97·8	72·3	...	1·67
Saugor	99·1	73·0	...	0·77
Hoshungabad	99·8	74·4	...	1·62
Akola	101·2	75·1	...	0·60
Amraoti	104·2	71·6	...	5·27
Nagpur	103·3	79·8	...	4·31
Chanda	105·1	78·8	...	5·04
Raipur	107·0	75·5	...	...
Sambalpur	97·7	64·6	1.45	4·19
Bombay	89·1	77·6	...	...
Ratnagiri	87·2	77·9	...	...
Mormugao	87·5	78·7	...	...
Karwar	88·3	77·5	...	1·55
Malegaon	100·9	71·1	...	0·31
Ahamednagar	99·4	71·5	...	2·09
Poona	93·0	68·3	...	...
Sholapur	102·3	72·9	...	0·63
Bijapur	101·2	77·2	...	0·41
Belgaum	97·8	67·1	...	2·22
Aurangabad	98·2	75·2	...	1·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	106·9	79·7	...	3·03
Hyderabad	100·8	74·7	0·12	0.12
Mangalore	91·3	77·3	...	2·44
Calicut	91·8	77·1	...	11·47
Cochin	91·7	79·8	0·25	15·40
Colombo	99·5	75·0	0·15	21·38
Masulipatam	92·3	78·9	...	0·47
Cellary	106·0	80·8	...	1·24
Cuddapah	105·7	80·6	...	0·02
Madras	91·5	77·0	...	4·86
Bangalore	93·3	71·3	...	0·69
Coimbatore	98·4	73·3	...	4·10
Trichinopoly	102·1	75·8	...	4·61
Negapatam	96·0	81·0	...	9·03

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 30th April was 29·859 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 5 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

AT a recent meeting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta Mr. Gokhale moved for the appointment of a Commission to frame rules for compulsory free elementary education in India, and many Indian Members of Council supported his proposal. On behalf of the Government, Sir Harvey Adamson promised that Mr. Gokhale's proposals would be carefully considered. This incident brings to a head a movement which has for some time been in progress among English-educated Indians. The movement, we need hardly say, is due to the reflex action of English politics upon Indian opinion. It may be asserted without the slightest fear of contradiction that among the natives of India who have not received an English education there is not only no desire for the scheme put forward by Mr. Gokhale, but in the vast majority of cases there would be the strongest possible opposition to it. When one recollects that the population of India, including the Native States, consists of over three hundred million people, and that the vast majority of these are peasants, few of whom can afford more than one meal a day, and that barely sufficient, one gets some glimmering of the absurdity of compelling the children of this vast population all to undergo an elementary education. It would mean taking them away from the training which they now receive from their parents in what must be their life-work as cultivators of the soil. In the case of the urban population a similar argument applies with almost equal force. One of the most touching sights to be seen in any native bazaar in India is the spectacle of a craftsman—say a silversmith—working in his shop-front with his tiny son sitting beside him, and imitating on a baby anvil and with a baby hammer the strokes which he sees his father taking. If it is argued that literary education is essential to progress, a conclusive answer is that India is too poor to afford literary education on the scale upon which it is given in England and Western Europe generally. It would be equally sensible to argue that the Indian people would reach a higher stage of development if they all wore complete garments instead of contenting themselves with a thin strip of cloth wrapped round their loins. The truth is, they cannot afford it. The country is too poor, and though it is growing richer, it will probably for many generations to come remain too poor for either extensive clothing or extensive education.

The actual cost in pounds or rupees of a universal system of literary education in India is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate ; but we can get some rough indication by starting from the fact that elementary education in the United Kingdom costs about £30,000,000 a year, and that the population of the United Kingdom is only one-eight of that of India. No one of course imagines that education would be so costly there as here. The schools would be more cheaply built, the teachers would receive much lower salaries, and the education would probably be less elaborate. But when all these allowances have been made for these differences the multiplication-table still comes in. Let us assume that there are some hundred million children in India of an age suitable to education, that they can be educated at the cost of 10s. per head per annum, and that the schools can be built and equipped for nothing. Even then the cost will be £50,000,000 a year. That amount is far beyond the reach of any prudent Indian financier. If any one doubts this statement, let him take note of the considerable grumbling that has been created in India by the recent additions to taxation, which bring in something less than a million a year. Multiply those additions fifty fold and a very grave situation would be created. The rulers of India, including those who sit in Downing Street, ought never to forget Lord Cromer's admirable dictum that the most important service which a European Government can render to an Oriental people is to reduce taxation. Broadly speaking, no Eastern people yearns for the refinements of Western government, and every Eastern people loathes having to pay for them.

If Mr. Gokhale and his English-educated friends really believe that the masses of India want universal education, there is no necessity for them to approach the Imperial Legislative Council on the subject. They, as natives of India, can go to their fellow-countrymen and tell them to organise for themselves the education which, by hypothesis, they want. Education is free in India in the only true sense of the word. Everybody is free to set up a school who wishes to do so, and therefore if the people want education, and are willing to pay for it, there is nothing whatever to prevent them having it. In this matter, at any rate, self-government is entirely within the competence of the various peoples of India, and there is no reason why it should be denied to them. What Mr. Gokhale and his friends really want is to force education upon the mass of the population and to compel them to pay for it. The agency for this purpose will be the British Government in India, backed up in the last resort by the British bayonets. We do not wish to impute to Mr. Gokhale any ultra-Machiavellian motives, but we cannot help pointing out that if he and his friends wish to render British rule intolerable, they could not choose a better way than by persuading the British authorities to establish compulsory education and to wring the money to pay for it from a poverty-stricken people. Instead of advancing in this direction, we hold very strongly that it is the duty of the Government of India to curtail rather than to extend the system of State education which has been there established. That system is now working almost unmitigated evil. In this connexion it is worth while to reproduce again a passage from Mr. Rudyard Kipling's paper on Indian education which was quoted in extenso in our issue of March 19th. Mr. Kipling, it must be noted, wrote this essay in January, 1888. The following passage gives the key to the doctrine which he wished to drive home :—

"The Government of India was in the habit of giving little boys four rupees a month to sit still and load themselves up with Spenser's Faery Queen, pp. I to 131 inclusive, and Kingsley's Westward Ho ! and Colenso as far as Decimal Fractions, and Fawcett's Political Economy, and Hypatia and the Elements of Logic, and whole pages of Chancer, besides unlimited quantities of History, and things of that nature. On the strength of his four rupees a month, the boy took a wife, and by the time that his subsistence allowance came to an end, he was usually the owner of two children, in addition to a mass of mixed information regarding Magna Charta, Deucalion, Empedocles on Etna, 'Let us take a walk down Fleet Street,' 'Wilkes and Number 45,' Colonel Olcott's lectures and the back numbers of the Theosophist."

Mr. Kipling then went on to point out how the boys whose minds had thus been muddled at the cost of the Indian taxpayer became discontended because there were not enough Government posts to go round.

That was twenty-two years ago, and the interval has only made the situation worse than it then was. There are many more thousands of lads turned out every year from Government schools, and there has been nothing like a corresponding increase in the number of Government posts, to which they all aspire. Simultaneously there has been a deliberate and successful attempt to utilise the Colleges, and to some extent the schools, of India as a breeding-ground for revolutionary movements. It is not too much to say that the State-controlled Colleges of India are at the present moment hotbeds of sedition ; yet these Colleges are maintained almost entirely at the cost of the Indian taxpayers, most of whom are wretchedly poor, and very few of whom care a brass farthing for the English language or literature. In England the Government taxes the middle and upper classes in order to provide elementary education for the poor ; in India the Government taxes the poor in order to provide so-called higher education for the upper and middle classes.

The first educational reform which ought to be undertaken in India is to increase the fees payable in Government schools and Colleges so as to diminish the burden placed upon the taxpayer. Incidentally this step would have the enormous advantage of freeing the education of the people from the control of the Government. It may sound paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true that where Government itself undertakes to teach it only succeeds in creating disloyalty ; whereas in the few cases where educational institutions have been established by voluntary agencies loyalty instead of disloyalty is taught. Notably is this the case at the Mahammedan College at Aligarh, and at the Hindu College which Mrs. Basant has founded at Benares.

The reason for this paradox is not far to seek. The Government schools are essentially, and must be, non-religious, for a European Government cannot possibly undertake to teach religion to Hindus and Mahammedans. The voluntary Colleges, on the other hand, have been started largely from religious enthusiasm, and have maintained their religious basis. How the distinction works out in practice can best be shown by quoting the following words from a speech delivered by a Mahammedan gentleman at a meeting of the Burdwan Mahammedan Association :—

"You should by all means in your power acquire a competent knowledge of English, while you should continue firm in your religious faith. Religious and secular education should go side by side. . . . . Human law punishes a crime when it is proved, but it is the law of God which deters you from doing illegal and sinful acts."

It is open to the people of India to establish schools of their own in which these principles shall be carried out and they are doing so. Quite recently a new Hindu College has been started in the neighbourhood of Calcutta for the express purpose of combining religious with secular instruction. But if this movement is to flourish it must be relieved from the competition of the Government schools. The voluntary schools cannot succeed unless they are able to charge reasonable fees for the education they give and they will not be able to charge reasonable fees if the Government persists in giving an almost gratuitous education at the cost of the taxpayer. It may be added that there is nothing in Indian traditions to justify the transplanting into India of the English Radical conception of free education. A distinguished Indian gentleman, writing to us privately on this subject some years ago, remarked :—"Even in the village pathsalas and maktabs it has always been the custom for the pupils to pay their teachers some fee, either in kind or money ; all these payments have enhanced the value of the instruction in the eyes of the recipients." Human nature in India differs, in fact, very little from human nature elsewhere. All the world over people value what they pay for.—"Spectator."

GERMANY AND LIBERIA.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

In the current number of the "Zukunft," Herr Harden gives a new version of the gunboat Sperber incident at Cap Palmas. He says that the German residents, feeling that the danger was imminent, and that an application through the Consul at Monrovia would have unnecessarily delayed the arrival of the protection of which they believed themselves to be in need, telegraphed direct to the commander of the gunboat. Accordingly "he came and surveyed the scene of the fight from the dwelling-house of the Woermann firm, and then spoke to General Padmore, leader of the Liberian troops. Two naval officers and three German merchants listened to the conversation, which only lasted ten minutes."

"Shots from both sides are passing close by the German business houses. Can you guarantee the lives and property of my countrymen ?

"General Padmore's

BY THE WAY.

MORE REFORM.

The answer to the question, When is a peer not a peer? will soon be, When he has no views on his own reform. There remain a few peers who offer no suggestions because they believe the House of Lords is as nearly perfect as a human institution can be, but these stand in danger of being lost to sight amid the swarm of more or less reformers. The proposal on which Lord Wemyss invites the opinion of his fellows is more original than many of the constitutional recipes. Lord Wemyss recognises the importance of Commerce and the Arts having direct representatives in the Upper House. He suggests that important trading and other representative societies should nominate three peers to speak and act for them on all questions in which they are interested, and that the names of the peers should be entered in the journals of the House. Here is a rather curious application of the principle of direct representation. It is especially notable for the acknowledgment of the rights of the arts. Commerce has its spokesmen in the Commons, and there are peers who know as much of business as any commoner. But the arts are ignored in the Lower House. The Royal Academy and the Society of Authors are actually included in the public bodies to whom Lord Wemyss would give three peers. Progress with a vengeance! The trouble is, where would this kind of thing end? If the Building Trades Federation had a trio of spokesmen, why not the National Union of Teachers? If the Royal Academy, why not the Independent Labour Party? And so on. There's no ending to it. I.L.P. peers would mean reform indeed.

FREE TRADE BLINKERS.

Sir George Kemp's speech in the House in support of Free Trade for Lancashire, which was what it came to, was typical of the extraordinary lack of foresight which seems to obsess Free Traders: their eyes are blinded by double blinkers. To the argument that our competitors are increasing their trade much faster than we are, the gallant colonel replied that at any rate we were well ahead of them at present. When he played cricket for Lancashire, and after helping his county to get a strong lead on the first innings had afterwards the mortification of seeing his opponents pile up a big score in the second, he did not smile and say, "It is all right, we had a lead on the first innings." And the case is much worse in trade, for the country does not play two innings only, but an indefinite number. True, we have made a considerable advance of recent years in our export of cotton goods other than yarns, but our foreign competitors have made a sensibly greater advance, and have reduced our lead considerably. We have added ten 5million spindles, but they have added twenty million. And now, since that optimistic speech, comes the significant item of news that the cotton spinners think "the state of trade warrants a five per cent. reduction in wages." This is the boasted prosperity of Lancashire! These X-rays may penetrate in time even the Free Trade double blinkers, and Lancashire may come to reason.

QUICK WORK.

Social reform, even of the smallest kind, is not often so prompt to follow the revelation of its need as in the case of London police and neglected children. It is only a few days ago that the Home Secretary, anxious to test the justification for the panegyrics of the Brighton police that from time to time had made themselves heard, took the opportunity of a visit to that town to investigate the system. That he was favourably impressed was evident from his comments, published at the time, but one hardly looked for such prompt measures as he has seen fit to take. Last Saturday afternoon the Metropolitan Police were ordered to take notice of all children of obviously neglected appearance under twelve years of age. The introduction of this system of supervision into London would have wider results than scores of measures destined only to take effect when the criminal habits are already beginning to show themselves. We congratulate ourselves on the favourable prospect, and the Home Secretary on his remarkable promptness in a case where activity was greatly needed.

AN UNGUARDED BLESSING.

The report of the Home Office Committee on Anæsthetics reads like an article from one of those medical journals which from time to time awake our doubts of the possibility of living. The matter, however, is sufficiently serious. Even those who may be inclined to sneer at it because they have had two doses of gas and never suffered evil consequences may be warned that deaths under anæsthetics have occurred of late years to a somewhat alarming extent. Regulation is clearly necessary. In some cases mentioned in the report the necessity indeed has been already recognised by the most practical steps. A dentist of professional standing, for instance, will decline to administer gas and operate as well. He requires a doctor or a capable assistant. The Home Office authorities need not point out to him the various dangers of taking the whole business into his own hands. But other dentists, and some so-called doctors, have little thought or regard for the fact that anæsthetics, though blessing, may easily be turned into a bane. The slightest precautions are enough to ensure a reasonable degree of safety, and it is to everybody's interest that they should be taken. To a large extent the patient can safeguard himself by insisting on proper advice and assistance. But as patients are too often neglectful, the State must help them to their own good. There should be no delay in putting the recommendations of the Committee into operation.

OUR DESTITUTE JAWS.

Dentistry is all to the fore at the present moment. Coming hard upon the heels of the Anæsthetics [illegible]mission's suggestions we receive the welcome [illegible]igence that a millionaire philanthropist, who [illegible]desdly remains anonymous, has furnished [illegible]ry funds for establishing dental institu[illegible]he rather poor. At present there is [illegible]ept the quacks and the unregistered [illegible]tter a more deserving body of men [illegible]recognised, between the expensive [illegible]tis dental hospital, which it is [illegible] wishes to enter. The new [illegible] provide first-class work for [illegible]hings will be a greater boon to [illegible]he state of our national teeth is [illegible]wful. Quite half of our childd[illegible]h the age of thirteen or fourteen [illegible] decayed teeth. The Army loses [illegible]n every year because they are not [illegible]rly masticating their rations. Three [illegible]men had to be sent home from South [illegible]ame reason. Yet our ancestors were [illegible] teeth of the Jutes dug up on the chalk [illegible]mpshire are in perfect preservation. [illegible] new institutions may do is not only to [illegible]is national blight by present operations, [illegible]dicate sensible methods of preserving the [illegible]eth left in our destitute jaws.

JUST A CHANCE.

The Braintree Guardians were justified in appointing Nurse Shotton to an important post in the workhouse infirmary. The story of the appointment reads like an epic, or, at least, like a sensational novel. Miss Shotton was one of three candidates selected to appear before the board. She came from Salisbury to London, only to miss her train at Liverpool-street. If she waited for the next, it would be too late; the appointment would be made in her absence. Consider how most of us would debate the problem. "There is only one chance," we should tell ourselves; "to go for it will cost more money than is convenient; and to find disappointment at the end of the journey would then be too awful." We should make the best of a bad job—this is common philosophy—and let Braintree go hang. Not so Miss Shotton. She took a taxicab to cover the forty miles. Twenty of them passed, the cab broke down. The passenger helped to repair it. She reached the workhouse just in time. She got the job. The Guardians had been properly impressed. No wonder! What a thing it is to be willing to risk everything—or much—on a mere chance! There is always something better than to make the best of a bad job.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

"TIDES IN THE SOLID EARTH."

The ebb and flood tides of the sea are familiar phenomena. Everyone knows that the ebb follows the flood tide at regular intervals of six hours and that the flood succeeds the ebb tide after a similar interval of six hours. Moreover, almost everyone knows that this rising and falling of the water is due chiefly to the attraction of the moon. It follows, therefore, according to Professor Oscar Hecker in Harper's Magazine, that the moon should affect not only the water, but also the land, and that it ought to produce tides in the solid earth. This conclusion has recently been verified by actual measurements. The moon produces tidal waves, which constantly distort the earth.

THE EARTH NOT RIGID.

The Professor states that our solid globe, by which we mean not merely the crust, but the entire planet itself, is incessantly deformed by the tremendous, disruptive attractive forces of the moon, and periodically changes its shape according to the moon's position. This earth, which we are accustomed to regard as solid and immovable, is therefore not absolutely rigid, but is traversed by an elastic floodtide. There is, says Professor Hecker, something strange in the thought that a city like New York with all its huge buildings, is imperceptibly rising and falling twice a day through the distance of half a yard. Delicate instruments of precision prove beyond question that this rising and falling does occur.

INSIDE THE EARTH.

The state of the unknown interior of the earth, a knowledge of which is so important in many geological problems, has of late received special attention from scientific investigators. The speculations of the great French astronomer, Flammarion, for example, have done much to stimulate interest in the physics of the earth's interior. And the recently published work of Dr. W. L. Meyer, "Bewohnte Welten," gives a summary of our present knowledge of this interesting and important subject. The temperature of the earth's surface is influenced by atmospheric changes, but it is a matter of common observation that this only extends to a certain depth. This zone of invariable temperature is given by Dr. Meyer as from 49ft. to 65ft. Here there prevails throughout the year a uniform temperature of 9deg. C.

TEMPERATURE AND DEPTH.

Below this it is also well-known the temperature increases with the depth. Numerous experimental observations in mines and borings show that although the rate varies in different localities a certain average law of increase of temperature with depth can be determined. Dr. Meyer gives the latest result as 1deg C. for every 109ft. Observations have been carried out to a depth of about 1,094 fathoms, and there the temperature is found to be 50deg C. If this rate of increase were continued down to 37 miles the materials of the rocky crust of the earth would be in a completely molten state.

TEMPERATURE AT CENTRE.

At a depth of 186 miles the heat would be sufficient to reduce the matter of the crust to the state of gas. That is to say, under surface conditions of pressure it would be gaseous. What it may be under the high temperature combined with the enormous pressure at the above depth, is altogether unknown. At any rate, there would appear to be in this potentially gaseous matter a sufficient motive power to account for all earth movements, volcanic eruptions, &c. Following the increase of temperature downwards calculation shows that it may be from 20,000 degrees to 100,000 degrees Centigrade at the centre! What might be the state of matter at this enormous temperature, even apart from pressure, is a mere matter of speculation.

THICKNESS OF EARTH'S CRUST.

A summing up of the latest results of Dr. Meyer himself, Tammen and others, indicates that the solid crust of the earth cannot be greater than 62 miles. From the earth's internal reservoir of heat, radiations are believed to be passing away into space continually. This loss, however, according to Dr. Meyer's calculations, is compensated for by the heat received from the sun.

CONCERNING POLONIUM.

Polonium is one of the most active of the radio-active elements, and is at present the subject of a series of special investigations by Mme. Curie. It is not, however, as certain newspaper paragraphs concerning this recent work imply, itself a new discovery. It was, in fact, the first of the radio-active substances found in the pitchblende residues by Mme. Curie. By concentration along with bismuth compounds it was found to be many thousand times as active as Uranium. Now some time later Marckwald got from 15 tons of pitchblende three miligrams of an intensely active substance which he named Radio-Fellurium. This now turns out to be the same as Polonium. Again, it was shown that Radium in disintegration gave rise, in addition to helium, to seven new products, known as the emanation, Radum A, Radium B, C, D, E, and F, and Radium F is found to be identical with Polonium.

ITS INTENSE ACTIVITY.

Polonium is found to be 5,000 times as active as Radium. Its activity, like that of Radium, is due to the giving off of alphaparticles, and the change of the Polonium into something else. But while Radium requires a period of 2,000 years for the transformation of half its mass, Polonium accomplishes the same in 140 days. Yet Polonium is not the most active of the wonderful radio-series. The first product of the breaking up of Radium has an activity 200,000 times as great as that of its parent. Radium-A, again, is 400 million times as active as Radium.

DOES POLONIUM CHANGE TO LEAD?

But what is the final result of this breaking-up of Polonium? Since its activity is due to the giving off of alpha-particles one result should be the gas Helium. This has been shown to be the case by Boltwood and others. It is suspected that the residual substance will turn out to be lead. It is hoped that Mme. Curie's experiments will decide this point, but it requires a long time to collect sufficient of the substance for analysis.

FAUNA OF SOUTH-WEST IRELAND.

The current number of the "Irish Naturalist" has an interesting article on the animals of South-Western Ireland by Mr. H. Wallis Kew. The special object of Mr. Kew's researches were false scorpions, and on the shore near Brennel Island he succeeded in finding a species hitherto unrecorded for Ireland. A slug peculiar to Ireland and known as geomalcus maculosus, was found near Glengariff.

REMARKABLE SPIDER.

Another of the interesting finds recorded by Mr. Kew is that of the triangle spider, which spins "one of the most remarkable types of spider's snare as yet known." The web is triangular, and the spider holds it tightly stretched by means of a thread. When a fly gets entangled this thread is let go, and the victim is enclosed more securely. This appears to be the first record of the occurrence of the triangle spider in Ireland, though it is known as an extremely rare species in Britain.

VISCOUNT Gladstone, of Lanark, Governor-General of South Africa (Mr. Herbert Gladstone) took his seat in the House of Lords on April 14.

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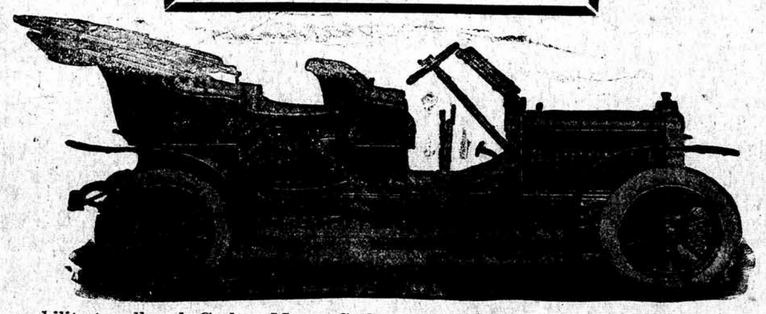

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